e Leading Motor House of Asia:
MBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 136 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th June	* India ..	8000	....	....
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Malwa ..	12500
27th ,,	* Arabia ..	8000	....	....
4th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10500
11th ,,	China ..	8000	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt ..	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
12th ,,	China ..	8000	Malwa ..	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya ..	7000	....	....
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	....
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
31st ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	....
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	....
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	....

* These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Pasengers for Brindisi transhipping to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru	M. Shimobe	6189	28th May	11th June
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3786	30th ,,	12th ,,
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	14th June	25th ,,
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	23rd ,,	4th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th ,,
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	5143	12th July	24th ,,
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3802	26th ,,	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4065	9th Aug.	21st ,,

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENE.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE | ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY | FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR | PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE |
CYCLE |

AND LIFT INSURANCES.

Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

IAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY
(P. O. Box 112.)

...or India—G.M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Calcutta....A & C	7636	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	23rd June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	....	30th June.
City of Colombo....B	5987	....	11th July.
City of Paris.....A & C	9239	....	15th July
City of Marseilles....A & C	8,80.‡	....	25th July
City of Glasgow ....A & C	6529	....	5th Aug.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.
¶ Distination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	26th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7636	1st Aug..	9th Aug..	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur ..	....	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	6th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	15th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8500	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct .	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9239	10th Oc ...	16th Oct..	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7474	22nd Oct...	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Lahore ..	6875	28th Oct.	6th Nov..	23rd Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5321	7th Nov..	14th Nov..	2nd Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec..	....	29th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	800
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	1737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particualrs apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time Routes.
BARPETA, 3200, Thur. 11th June, 9 a.m., Direct
LINGA, 2185, Fri. 12th June *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S S. "BARPETA" 3200 tons, on Thursday, the 11th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S S. "BARALA" 3,148 tons, on Thursday, the 11th June calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTTA ... 3413 ... Thursday 11th June
†JELUNGA .....3206 ,, 25th ,,
*PUNDUA .....3305 ,, 9th July
†PENTAKOTA .....3118 ,, 23rd July

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

9th June, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer,	Tonnage,	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 19 4
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gilbraltar 590		891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez 448		

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities. Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge.
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET. FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

to:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE

KEYSTONE ELGIN

AMERICAN WRIST STRAP WATCH

As sold under our name and guarantee

IS	AND
WELL	IS A
JEWELLED	DOUBLE
IN	ROLLER
FIFTEEN	SAFETY
HOLES	ACTION.

THE MOST PERFECT WRIST WATCH EXTANT.

Nickel Rs. 40. Silver Rs. 47/8. Rolled Gold Rs. 60.

Less 10 % for Cash or V. P. P.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

Watchmakers & Jewellers,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,,	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen	(Dalney)	London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
		New York.
Los Angeles		(Cal. U.S.A.)
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun	(Port Arthur)	
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager,
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings. etc.,

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

SHE has enraptured a hundred million people. "She" will enrapture. "She" is divine.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE—RE-OPENS on the 8th inst. New entries enrolled daily. 80, Esplanade Rd. 2847

IF a CAPITILIST with a CAPITAL of 50,000 wishes to have a good interest realised from his capital he will please apply to box No. 651, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2850

TUITION to either Sex, in ENGLISH and SCIENCE by a highly qualified British University Graduate. Write stating necessities to Box No. 652, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2859

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 339.

THE CARLTAN HOTEL—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

REOPENS on 10th JUNE, 1914.—B. G. DESAI'S Matriculation English and Mathematiis Class, (for all Private and School-going Students) in the Chanda Ramji Hindoo Girls' High-School near C. P. Tank, opposite Hira Baug.

Time:—7-30 to 9 a.m., (S. T.), (Except SATURDAYS).

Scale of fees per mensem in advance:—

Rs. 3 for two subjects.

Rs. 2 for either subject.

Names should be Registered during Class hours with B. G. DESAI. 2862

WANTED.

WANTED a Smart ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER on Salary and Commission for a first class local weekly journal. Apply "X. Y. Z." C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2601

WATERPROOFS. In this department as in all other we aim at giving the very best quality obtainable at a moderate price. Inspection invited. ASQUITH & LORD, LTD, Opposite Clock Tower. 2820b.

A PROFESSOR of Chemistry is required for the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. He must be a Graduate (in Honours) of a European University and will be required to prepare students for the B.Sc. and M.Sc. Examinations (in Chemistry) of Allahabad University. He may also be required to carry on tutorial work in Hostels. He will be expected to join the College on the 15th October 1914.

For other particulars apply to the PRINCIPAL M. A. O. College, Aligarh. 2083

WANTED for the South Indian Railway School at Negapatam a fully trained (Church of England) HEAD MISTRESS, capable of teaching up to, and inclusive of, the Middle School.

2. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem with free quarters and passes over the Home line.

3. Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, must be addressed to THE PRESIDENT, South Indian Railway School, Negapatam, and must reach him not later than the 15th, June, 1914. 2089

WANTED for charge of Jubilee Female Hospital, Bahawalpur, a well qualified and experienced Female Hospital Assistant for three months from 15th June, 1914, to 15th September, 1914.

Pay Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 per mensem according to qualifications and grade.

Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned to MEDICAL OFFICER, Bahawalpur State, Bahawalpur. 2092

WANTED—A Cashier for the P. W. D., Sikkim, salary Rs. 70 per mensem, cash security required Rs. 1,000.

The appointment is permanent, but the selected candidate will be on probation for 3 months before being confirmed.

Only those fully qualified and possessing the necessary experience, need apply.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be sent to the undersigned before the 30th of June, 1914.—

C. H. DRACOTT, C.E.,
State Engineer, Sikkim.

Gantok: 22nd May, 1914. 2094

WANTED.

SHE has enraptured a hundred million people. "She" will enrapture. "She" is divine.

WANTED TEACHER OF FRENCH should know, Marathi. Apply PRINCIPAL, Wilson High School. 2082

WANTED Applications for two SCHOLARSHIPS, Industry and Commerce. Apply ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM Bombay. 2083

WANTED—A head Mali, wages Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per month.—Apply with certificates to HONORARY SECRETARY, Sind Club Karachi. 2085

WANTED—one experienced teacher for Prem-Maha-Vidyalaya, Brindaban. Pay Rs. 70.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, Dharma, Dehra Dun. 2086.

WANTED CUSTOMERS for ALPHONSOS Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-0; Rs. 6-0 per doz. PAIRIES Rs. 1-8; Rs. 2-0; Rs. 3-0 per doz. DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302 a

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for permanent service in Tonk State on Rs. 35 with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonial to the STATE SURGEON, Tonk, Rajputana. 2070

WANTED a smart Portuguese or Native Christian for a firm in Poona. Must know accounts. One having previous experience preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 653, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2863

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by Young European in a Commercial House. Speaks German fluently. Good Salesman. Willing to accept moderate salary. Apply to Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2603

WANTED—A lady music teacher. Must be prepared to prepare candidates for the Higher Local examination of the Trinity College of Music. Address, PRINCIPAL, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow. 2063

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED—An experienced Superintendent for the Lyallpur Water Works by July 1st. Salary Rs. 175 p.m., rising to Rs. 225 by annual increments of Rs. 10 per mensem. Free Bungalow.

Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to the—

PRESIDENT, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,
2084 Lyallpur, Punjab.

WANTED—A competent energetic and graduate man for the Post of Deputy Inspector of Schools in this State, on a monthly salary of Rs. 60 p.m. Applications with testimonials of past sesvices will be received by the

RAJA SAHIB DEO
2085 BAHADUR, Sirguja.

WANTED.—An Octroi Superintendent on Rs. 100-5-150 per month, with Rs. 15 as horse allowance, and an Asstt Octroi Superintendent on Rs. 50-2½-75 per month. None need apply who do not know Mahajani. All applications must reach the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Bareilly, by June 10th. 2073

WANTED—A HEAD Clerk with experience of office work and a good command of English, and he must have passed at least the B.A., standard. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100, accoring to qualifications. —Apply with testimonials and reference to THE HOME SECRETARY, Rampur (State U. P.) 2087

WANTED—For the Khalasa College, Amritsar, a Professor with the degree of Master of Arts in English, and can teach History or Economics as another subject, or M. A. in History who can also take classes in Economics. Pay according to qualifications.—Applications with copies of testmonials to reach The HONORARY SECRETARY. 2088

WANTED an ENGINEER to work an ice factory. None should apply who has not previous experience of ice-making. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to Undersigned stating terms.

MOTI LAL, RAI BAHADUR,
Financial Member, State Council,
2091 Tonk (Rajputana.)

WANTED—A senior certificated or L. T. for the M. A. O. Collegiate School, Aligarh. Salary Rs. 60 p. m.

The candidate must have fair knowledge of Arabic.

Also wanted a B. A. Sc., or Junior certificated to teach Geography to the Lower Classes Salary Rs. 40 p. m.

Mohamedan and experienced candidates will be preferred.

Application should reach the HEAD MASTER, M. A. O. Collegiate School, Aligarh, by June 30th, 1914. 2093

WANTED a qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for employment at the Plague Inspection Post at Tara Devi near Simla. The candidate selected will be given a consolidated salary up to Rs. 100 per mensem, according to qualifications and free quarters. Applications stating qualifications and age, with copies of testimonials should be sent to the Undersigned up to the 15th June, 1914.

Applications are also invited from FEMALE COMPOUNDERS for employment at Tara Devi. The candidates should state their qualifications, etc., and the pay they would accept.

C. J. BAMBER, Colonel, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab. 2080

WANTED.

WANTED by a Young Girl aged 20. First Post as NURSE. Poona or any station in Bombay Presidency preferred, Apply to "D" c/o Y. M. C. A., Poona. 2861

WANTED immediately, a Cutter for the Tailoring Department, ARMY & NAVY STORES, Calcutta. 2097

WANTED SUB ASSISTANT SURGEONS as Sanitary Inspectors for Baroda City. Initial salary Rs. 40—50 according to qualifications.

Apply at once to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2841

WANTED—An Assistant for Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding. Must know Urdu well. Salary according to experience and qualifications.—Apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Girls' School, M. E. Mission, Shahjahanpur. 2098

WANTED SERVICE by an Expert Hindu youth, having good knowledge of Accountancy, Banking, Typewriting and Office foutine work too, or able to work in any line with best testimonials. Apply to Box No. 654, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2865

WANTED a HINDU QUALIFIED DOCTOR., those having private practics need not apply. State salary required, enclose certificates. Apply to the Secretary, Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market Hall. 2866

WANTED a Stores purchasing CLERK on the temporary establishment. Only those with a thorough knowledge of the local bazaar and general nomenclature of Stores need apply. A knowledge of Stores Accounts essential. Starting salary Rs. 70 per mensem. Apply Box No. 655 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2867

WANTED a Head mechanic for Bhupinder Dairy Farm, Patiala, pay Rs. 50 to start with Applicant must be acquainted with the science of electricity and the applications must reach the Superintendent, B. Dairy Farm, before 16th June, 1914. Applicant should state his experience age and residence, in the application.—SUPERINTENDENT, Bhupinder Dairy Farm, Patiala State, Patiala. 2095

A good draftsman for Office of Military Works Branch, Army Headquarters, Simla. Knowledge of draftsmanship in all its details, estimating and working out calculations, essential. Appointment will be probationary and non-pensionable for six months on Rs. 100 per mensem. On completion of probation, if services satisfactory permanent pensionable appointment probable, on Rs. 120 per mensem, plus local allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem for five winter months.

Apply to DIRECTOR GENERAL of MILITARY WORKS, Simla. 2096

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. One vertical STEAM BOILER by Marshall & Sons 12 H. P. Portable and one Pulsometer Pump 4" Diameter to be seen working on Frere Road opposite the Docks Clock Tower.

One Oil Engine 11 H. P. by Hornsby and one Centrifugal Pump 5" Diameter, working in the New Docks. 2869

HYDRAULIC BALING PRESS. brand new FOR SALE at great reduction to clear stock. Suitable for Cotton, Hay. Wool and similar material. Makes Bales of Cotton about 48"x 21"x 24" each weighing 500 lbs. and density 35 lbs. per cu. ft. American Manufacture. Nett Price Rs. 7,500-0-0 F. O. R. BOMBAY. Apply MARSHALL SONS AND Co., Ltd., Ballard Road, Bombay. 2870

FOR SALE PUMPING MACHINERY, BOILERS and FEED PUMPS. No longer required for the Nagpur Water Works. Printed copies giving description of the machinery will be sent on application to intending purchaser.

H. N. RAY,
Secretary, Municipal Committee, Nagpur.
Dated 1st June, 1914. 2090

FOR SALE.—Owner going Home.- Chestnut Aust: Gelding, "CAVALIER," 15.2 9 years. Believed sound. Trained Cavalry Charger. Perfect month and paces. Jumps well, and should make high class hunter or pigsticker. Rs. 1,200 or offers.

Smart BUGGY, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order, with set brown English Harness. Rs. 550.

Gents BICYCLE, "Sparkbrook," 3 speed 29in. frame, built to order for tall rider. Rs. 100.

Apply to LT.-COLONEL G. ELSMIE,
XXth Deccan Horse, Bolarum. 2060

TO BE LET.

TO LET fully FURNISHED FLAT (cutlery and crockery) consisting of Dining and Drawing room, 4 bed-rooms, 2 bath-rooms, kitchen, and servants quarters, garden from July 1914. Rs. 180 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2600

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay.
31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FOUND at KENNEDY SEA FACE small letter case, initials H. E. H. P. Owner should apply to H. A. K., Ice Works, Byculla Bridge. 2864.

RACE HORSE TO BE SOLD.

UNDER instructions from the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION in Poona by the end of July, the well-known Racing brown American mare 'Eagle Bird" by Macy out of Deer Bird, 6 years.

For performance see Asian Calendar. The date and time of Auction will be notified hereafter. 2834

NOTICE.

MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND, BRITISH SERVICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Fund will be held in the Army Department, Luncheon Room, Simla, on FRIDAY, the 26th June, 1914, at 11-30 a.m., to pass the Accounts for the year 1913, and to consider certain important changes in the Rules of the Fund.

By Order of the Committee of Management,
W. B. LESSLIE, Major, R.E.,
Secretary, Mily. Widows' Fund, B. S.
Simla, 4th June, 1914. 2089

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 22nd June, 1914 for the post of MASTER OF TUG "GOLIATH," salary payable is £350 per annum and the Ceylon Government calculates the £1 sterling at Rupees 15 for the purpose of payment of salary in the colony; but this rate is liable to alterations. Appointment is not pensionable. Free quarters are not provided and there are no allowances attaching to the post.

The candidate selected should enter into the usual agreement with the Ceylon Government for three years and should assume duties as Master of Tug "Goliath" without any delay.

Applicants should state their age and forward originals of the certificates and testimonials they hold with copies thereof for retention.

Preference will be given to those who hold Board of Trade Master's Certificate.

Further particulars may be obtained on application from the Master Attendant, Colombo.

A. STAINER,
Lt. Commander, R.N.,
Actg. Master Attendant,
of the Port of Colombo.

Master Attendant's Office,
Colombo, 2nd June, 1914. 2099

COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION.

SALE OF TWIN SCREW BLOCK BARGE "READY."

OFFERS in writing are invited by the Undersigned for the purchase of the Block Barge "Ready," now no longer required for the Breakwater construction, which can be seen lying near the Block Jetty in Colombo Harbour.

This vessel was built in 1899, has a steel hull, and is fitted with steam steering gear. It is constructed in all respects in accordance with Board of Trade and Lloyds' requirements, and is capable of carrying 80 tons in the block well and 20 tons of coal in the bunkers with a draught on level keel of 7 feet.

The propelling power is obtained by two independent sets of compound surface condensing engines and twin screws capable of driving the vessel at a speed of 8 miles per hour when loaded in sea going trim.

Quarters with all conveniences for Captain Engineer, and crew are provided.

Length on deck line 106 feet.
Length between perpendiculars 120 feet.
Breadth moulded 22 feet.
Depth moulded 9 feet.

A. D. PROUSE,
Colombo Harbour Engineer.

Colombo Port Commission,
Harbour Engineer's Office,
Colombo, 26th May, 1914. 2100

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

(RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT under the Mysore Government. The applicants should be thoroughly qualified Mechanical Engineers and should be able to design and erect Rolling stock, organise railway workshops, and be fully conversant with all branches of Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments. Preference will be given to persons who have already some experience of Indian Railway work. The salary paid will be according to qualifications and will be limited to Rs. 800 rising to Rs. 1,000 per mensem, exclusive of travelling allowances which will be similar to those allowed to Executive Engineers under the Mysore Service Regulations, i.e., double first class fare by rail. Rs. 5 halting allowance and a mileage of 8 annas per mile under the conditions laid down in the Service Regulations. Leave rules will be in accordance with those laid down under the Mysore Service Regulations for temporary employes.

2. The appointment will, in the first instance, be for a period of 3 years terminable with three months' notice on either side. The successful applicant will be required to execute an agreement before joining the appointment.

3. Applications should furnish the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—

(i) Full name.
(ii) Date and place of Birth.
(iii) Place of education.
(iv) Examinations passed, or degrees or other diplomas obtained.
(v) Lowest salary expected.
(vi) Present and past employment, with particulars of salaries, etc., drawn, the period of employment in each case and reasons for termination of service.
(vii) Knowledge of Indian languages.
(viii) Name of any person or persons to whom reference may be made if necessary, for further particulars.

4. Applications should reach the Secretary for Railways, Government of Mysore, Bangalore, on or before the 31st July, 1914.

K. KRISHNAIENGAR,
Offg. Secretary for Railways,
Government of Mysore.
Bangalore, 1st June, 1914. 2868

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUMBADEVI, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

High Court, O.C.J.
Suit No. 940 of 1913.

Chandulal Laldas and others ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Nathalal Balakrishna ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredas, Attorneys for Mr. Jethalal Maganlal, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the order of the Honourable Court, dated 29th January, 1914, Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

On MONDAY, the 15th day of June, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or range or chawl consisting of four apartments or rooms with their appurtenances built with chunam, and stone walls, and covered with tiles, standing thereon, situate near the Mumbadevi temple or pagoda, leading to the public road, called the Mumbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East formerly by the property of Anandrao Sakharam, now of Tuljaram Laldas, being the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West formerly by the property of the late Canoji Khundoji and now of the said Tuljiram Laldas, being the property hereinafter described, on or towards the North by the temple of Shri Ganpati, and on or towards the South by the Shaik Memon Street and Mumbadevi Tank Road, in the Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement, 31½ square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and which said chawl or range was formerly assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 469, and together with the secondly and thirdly described properties under Ward No. 193, and Street No. 375-377-379 2-4-6, and which said premises of ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 3574.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or a shop or room, with its appurtenances built with chunam and stone walls, standing thereon situate and lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, situate at Shaik Memon Street, near Mumbadevi temple or pagoda leading to the public Road called Mumbadevi Road in the sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 469, and now assessed with the said firstly and thirdly described properties under C. Ward. No. 193, and Street Nos. 375, 377. 2-4-6 containing by admeasurement (5) five square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mumbadevi, on or towards the West by the firstly described property, on or towards the North by the temple of Shri Ganpati and on or towards the South by the Shaik Memon Street or Mumbadevi Tank Road.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or a shop or room with its appurtenances built with chunam and stone walls, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay situate at Shaik Memon Street near Mumbadevi temple or pagoda, leading to the public Road called Mumbadevi Road, in the Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 466, and now assessed with the firstly and secondly described properties under C. Ward No. 193. Street No. 375-377-379, 2-4-6 containing by admeasurement 7 and 6-9 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the firstly described property of Cadu Fucker Mahomed Dyer, on or towards the North by the temple of Shri Ganpati, and on or towards the South by the Shaik Memon Street of Mumbadevi Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Thakordas, Attorneys for the Receiver herein, at their Office, at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th June, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET,

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms the following:—

On account of the concerned—

Furniture consisting of dressing chests and tables, hat stands, writing tables, revolving book shelf, glass door book case, easy chairs, bench, refrigerator, teapoys, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of different defaulting indentors—

3 cases iron bedsteads and cots different sizes.

1 case 33 leather hand bags, sizes 12in., 14in., 16in. and 18in.

A lot of 47 L's hats.

On account of the concerned—

5 cases each 3 gross empty bottles.

On account of the concerned—

14 boxes each 12 bottles Rannel Compound for Bright and Kidney diseases.

1 case 100 bundles glass bead buttons.

1 case 10 dozen pad-locks.

30 boxes Gillot's steel pens.

On account of the shippers—

2 new iron safes, bent corners, sizes 34ft. by 27in. by 27in. and 30ft. by 24in. by 24in.

Miscellaneous:—Law books camp tents, sewing machines, harness and saddles, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th June, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 550 BAGS WHEAT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq. the Interim Receiver appointed in the O. O. C. J. Suit No. 511 of 1914 (Messrs. Bhawanji Versey and Co., Plaintiffs vs. Magniram Ramkisson and another Defendants), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the godown of Bhawanji Versey and Co., opposite the Water Tank at Dana Bunder the following:—

400 Bags Wheat.
150 Bags Pisi Wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Conditions of sale will be read out at the time of sale.

THIS DAY the above-mentioned goods can be inspected at the said godowns.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the Interim Receiver at their office in old Agra Bank Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF CIGAR AND CHEROOT CASES, POUCHES, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, PACKETS OF TENS, SHOW CASES AND OTHER SUNDRY GOODS OF A CIGAR SHOP AND ALSO ARTICLES OF OLD CHINA AND OTHER CURIOS.

By order of the Insurance Co., concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Prince's Docks, in the shop of Messrs. Edulji and Co., next to the cotton godown of the last fire, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1914, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), all the shop goods of the above Firm, consisting of:—

Cigars, Cigarettes, and Cheroots of different makes, cigar and cheroot cases, pouches, tobaccos of different sorts, cigar papers, mouth pieces, packets of tens and other Sundry goods, etc.

ALSO AT 4-30 P.M., (S.T.)

By order of the Insurance Co., concerned, old China and other curiosity articles of Mr. R. S. Patel, in the same premises, consisting of old China and Indian curios such as vases jardineers, toys, fans, figures, Bambooware and a lot of other goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th June, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th June, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 271-274 and 258G, 47-141-141A-132. (1 to 5), 151, 149, 150. Case Nos. 57, 4, 126, 127, 146 148, 149, Ripon Road.

Building Street No. 30, Case No. 180, Byculla Tank, Hains Road.

AUCTION SALE 45 Bales Alwar Fine Machine Ginned Cotton.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 12th June, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot.

45 F. P. bales of Alwar fine machine ginned cotton more or less damaged by fire and water from Alwar to Colaba Inv. No. 63, R. R. 8900 of 26-12 and 26-11-13 out of 130 bales

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th June, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

34-36, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 12TH JUNE AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

On FRIDAY, the 12th day of June 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 3rd floor opposite the American Automobile Co. in Meadow Street, Fort, valuable and handsome tea-wood and blackwood household furniture comprising of dining table, arm and armlesschairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiter, meatsafes, upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, marble top tables, tiled teapoys, rich engravings, Italian furniture, figures, cottage piano, solid brass and iron bed-steads, clothes and gown presses, mirror door single and double almiras, bed-rooms chest of drawers, marble and double almiras, marble tops dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes basket, reclining sofas, bentwood chairs, rich glass and porcelainware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of F. Castelnuo Esqr.

Manager, Italian Stores.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay 9th June 1914.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

To-night! **To-night!**

THE WORLD-RENOWNED ENGLISH ACTRESS

MRS. LANGTRY

WILL APPEAR IN

AN INTENSELY DRAMATIC MOTION-PLAY

HIS NEIGHBOUR'S WIFE

AT THE

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

An exact Reproduction of the famous Play as staged and performed in England.

DON'T MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING ENGLAND'S GREATEST LIVING ACTRESS.
A Bright Budget of Comics.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES. 3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-30 and 10.

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

Charni Road. **Tel. No. 1271.**

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE OF VARIETIES

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10.

LLY PACY
SOUBRETTE.

MARIE QUINTRELL
AND A PIANO.

OLIVE WEST
VOICES SINGER OF CHORUS SONGS.

Bros. GRAUS
KING OF THE PERCH.

NESTA VERNEY
OUR "VESTA TILLEY."

POPULAR PRICES.

Boxes Rs. 15, 10. Stalls Rs. 2, Circle 1.
Back Seats As. 8, 6, 4.

THE EXCELSIOR.

To-Night! To-Night!

THE GEORGIA TRIO.

FERN AND LIZETTE.

WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY

OUR ARMY & OUR NAVY.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises the whole of the building materials of house No. , situate at Tamarind Lane, Fort, which was formerly occupied by Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 9th June, 1914.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application

THE MANAGER.

The Universal Assurance Co. Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH

Over 1,25,000. Members on Register

Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.

Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.

Wanted capable and energetic agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.

BALKRISHNA BROS.,
Agents.

Cook's Building, Hornby Road

10 BOOKS 10
FOR
PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

By Dr. O. S. MARDEN.

"When others fail him, the wise man looks To the sure companionship of books."

(1) GETTING ON. A book replete with Messages of Inspiration for every reader.

(2) PUSHING TO THE FRONT. A world-famous book which has proved the turning point in many careers. Read it.

(3) PEACE, POWER AND PLENTY. A great book on the New Thought line.

(4) THE SECRET OF ACHIEVEMENT. A book of inspiration and incentive to young and old. "Achieve" great things.

(5) HE CAN WHO THINKS HE CAN. A series of straight-from-the-shoulder talks on Success in life. You will like this book.

(6) THE YOUNG MAN ENTERING BUSINESS. A most practical collection of "Talks to Young Men." Very spicy and readable.

(7) THE MIRACLE OF RIGHT THOUGHT. A valuable book that is bringing new life and new power to thousands. It will help you too.

(8) BE GOOD TO YOURSELF. Points out how to keep in first class condition, physically and mentally. Read and be of "good cheer."

(9) EVERY MAN A KING, or, Might in Mind Mastery. A notable book. Don't miss it.

(10) SELF-INVESTMENT, or The Wonderful Possibilities of Self-Culture. Send for it.

Re. 1-0 each (V.P.P. Extra).

BOMBAY ADVERTISING AGENCY

PICKET ROAD, BOMBAY.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts Opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,606.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 8.

The monsoon again has given scarcely any rain in the Peninsula, but has extended into Gujarat. Rain has been fairly abundant in North-west India. The temperature is very low in the Punjab, Rajputana and the surrounding districts.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, West Rajputana; local in Upper Burma, Assam, East Punjab, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, and North Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, West United Provinces, South-west Punjab, West Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, two inches; Bassein and Diamond Island, three; Dibrugarh, one; Dhubri and Behrampore, one and a half; Roorkee, three-quarters; Ludhiana, one and a half; Bikaner, two; Jodhpur, one; Mount Abu, three-quarters; Deesa and Neemuch, a half; Khandwa, three-quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in North-west India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th June 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0.10" of rain. Skies are clear at Multan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in moderate to fairly large defect; night temperature is also below normal except at Multan and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Agra and in defect at Allahabad. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 1.88", Jodhpur 1.00" and Ajmer 0.38". Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual except at Karachi. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and fairly general in Central India West and local on the south Kathiawar coast; Deesa has had 0.43", Ahmedabad 0.19", Surat 0.22", Veraval 0.15", and Neemuch 0.45". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in Central India West. Night temperature is below normal in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa records 0.85" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Temperature is in slight excess generally.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in north Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur and Nizamabad have had 0.19" each Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, fairly general in Rajputana and Central India West, and local on the south Kathiawar coast and in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Some showers have occurred in the Central Provinces and the east Punjab. On the west of the Peninsula rainfall has been insignificant.

Some showers are likely on the west of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and possibly in the United Provinces and the central parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY the 8th of June 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hour.	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	101.0	81.8	58	..	..	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	107.9	96.1	11	..	..	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.4	80.7	70	..	..	—0.04
Rawalpind	93.2	72.0	54	..	..	—0.21
Lahore	90.1	72.4	61	0.01	0.37	0.27
Sirsa	97.2	76.6	56	..	..	..
Ambala	90.7	71.1	87	0.10	2.02	2.02
Delhi	98.0	78.6	70	0.03	0.31	0.12
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.8	78.5	61	..	2.33	1.86
Mainpuri	98.1	77.3	54	..	0.98	0.98
Jhansi	100.0	78.8	46	..	0.55	0.51
Cawnpore	99.4	77.9	64	..	0.18	0.07
Allahabad	102.2	81.1	40	..	0.19	0.16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	113.3	86.3	74	..	0.00	0.00
Karachi	92.4	83.5	80	..	0.00	—0.07
Ajmer	97.7	69.4	67	1.25	3.00	3.06
Jaipore	90.3	70.1	67	0.02	1.90	1.89
Kotah	96.6	72.6	66	0.22	1.71	—0.31
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.3	79.8	66	..	0.00	—0.10
Dwarka	89.4	82.7	79	..	0.00	—0.26
Veraval	86.1	81.3	84	0.15	0.15	0.15
Rajkot	100.9	?	74	0.03	0.33	0.28
Bhavnagar Port	91.2	81.8	70	..	0.75	0.55
Surat	92.3	78.0	77	0.22	0.30	0.13
Ahmedabad	103.6	74.9	78	0.19	0.31	0.31
Deesa	101.9	73.6	79	0.43	0.01	0.44
Neemuch	91.0	68.8	80	0.45	1.18	1.14
Indore	93.6	71.1	71	0.07	1.68	0.97
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.3	76.3	73	0.01	0.63	0.57
Saugor	91.4	74.3	50	..	0.39	—0.39
Hoshangabad	98.9	71.6	76	0.02	0.79	0.26
Khandwa	97.4	71.0	82	0.85	2.57	2.03
Akola	102.3	74.3	57	..	0.92	0.15
Amraoti	102.6	78.4	49	..	0.62	—0.41
Nagpur	102.7	75.3	56	0.08	0.57	—0.71
Chanda	104.9	81.0	50	..	0.45	—0.40
Raipur	102.7	80.8	43	..	0.08	—0.56
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.0	83.4	74	..	0.20	—2.35
Ratnagiri	89.5	81.1	74	0.07	2.59	—3.17
Mormugao	92.4	82.2	75	..	3.43	—1.77
Karwar	89.5	80.8	79	0.03	2.15	—6.88
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.8	77.1	63	..	0.38	—0.63
Ahmednagar	95.1	74.5	60	..	0.30	—1.25
Poona	94.5	74.5	70	..	..	—1.14
Sholapur	101.0	78.6	58	0.19	0.33	—1.18
Bijapur	98.1	73.8	61	..	0.00	—1.20
Belgaum	90.2	69.5	73	..	0.02	—2.05
Aurangabad	99.0	73.8	63	..	0.42	—0.56
Nizamabad (Indur).	104.8	78.6	50	0.19	0.26	—0.08
Hyderabad	99.5	78.9	67	..	0.31	—0.75
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.7	76.1	85	0.09	3.86	—4.45
Calicut	86.3	79.0	91	..	6.15	—1.94
Cochin	87.9	76.2	79	0.10	5.41	—1.58
Colombo	87.1	81.3	82	0.01	1.21	—1.69
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	103.5	85.8	41	..	0.38	—0.68
Bellary	101.0	77.3	58	..	0.00	—0.70
Cuddapha	103.7	77.7	49	..	0.00	—0.80
Madras	103.0	83.7	48	..	0.22	—0.30
Bangalore	90.8	67.0	76	..	0.22	—1.07
Coimbatore	95.8	71.3	70	..	0.28	—0.08
Trichinopoly	104.2	79.1	61	..	0.00	—0.51
Negapatam	103.5	79.1	62	..	0.39	0.11

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 8th June was 29.895 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 139 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

	Bombay 7th June.
Barometer corrected to 32 dez. Fahr	29.733 inches.
Temperature of Air	87.9degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.9 ,,
Dew Point	78.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.744 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy- 10)	4.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	93.0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	83.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W S W
Movement of Wind do.	185miles.
Fall of Rain	0.05inches.
Total fall during month	0.20 ,,
Do. do. year	0.35 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th June.	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

	HIGH WATER. Day of Week	Day o Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Week	Day o Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
		June	h m	ft. in.		June	h m	ft. in.
M	8	m	11 41	29 8	8	m	4 38	14 2
			11 22 a	26 10			5 35 a	18 17
Tu	9		0 27 a	29 11	9	m	5 24	14 0
		m	0 12	26 8			6 27 a	18 8
W	10		1 11 a	29 8	10	m	6 9	14 6
							7 18 a	18 1
TH	11	m	1 1	26 4	11	m	6 58	15 4
			1 53 a	29 2				18 4
F	12	m	1 40	25 10	12	m	7 36	16 4
			2 34 a	28 5			8 58 a	19 10
S	13	m	2 36	25 3	13	m	8 19	17 7
			3 14 a	27 6			9 48 a	19 0
S	14	m	3 24	24 7	14	m	9 3	18 9
			3 53 a	26 8			10 38 a	19 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June	8 (Monday)	Sunrise 6h. 1m.	Sunset 7h. 14m.
,,	9 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 14m.
,,	10 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 15m.
,,	11 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 15m.
,,	12 (Friday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 16m.
,,	13 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 16m.
,,	14 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 17m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, June 1st 7h 33-0m. p.m.; Perigee. 6th, 4-5h a.m. Full Moon 8th, 10th, 48-3 m a.m. Last Quarter 15th, 7h., 50-0m. p.m.; Apogee, 18th 2-4h. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 9h, 3-2m. p.m.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY.

OPEN AIR TREATMENT FOR WEAK BOYS.

The schools in India are slowly but none the less merely following the example of those in England.

It will be remembered that sometime ago the Zoroastrian Conference decided to have a medical examination of Parsi school children, which showed an alarming percentage of enlarged spleens, weak chests and other diseases among the children.

Dr. Kaikhusro K. Dadachanji and other members of the Conference thought that it would be advisable to try the open-air treatment in the case of weak children, whose parents could not afford to send them out of Bombay on a holiday. He thereupon approached the Trustees of the Wadia Charities Fund, who placed the Malcolm Bag, situated at Amboli, near Andheri, at his disposal, and a few days ago 33 boys from the Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution who required such treatment and were too poor to afford the expenses, were taken there and kept for a number of days during the summer vacation. The children thoroughly enjoyed their stay at Amboli, and almost all of them were found to have gained in weight at the end of the stay. Among their pleasantest recollections of the stay was their visit to the "Grand Old Man of India," Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, at Versova, while on one of their daily excursions.

The Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, to which the boys belong, is one of the oldest schools in the city, and generations of Parsis have benefited by the instruction received in it. It was perhaps the first in India to introduce the system of feeding its poor scholars, following the example of the London County Council, though with this difference that while the expenses of feeding the children in England are met from the funds of the Council, a special fund was started for feeding the children in Bombay, to which the Parsi Community generously subscribed.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" reports the following case from Barrackpur (in Bengal):—It appears that on Sunday night last the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Barrackpore, deputed a literate constable to arrest a carter from Belgharia. While at midnight he was going on his mission near Kamarparah, three constables of the Charnoc Out Post, who were on beat duty near about, waylaid him and forcibly snatched Rs. 3 from his person. The complainant all the time shouted that he was also one of the police but the assailants paid no heed to his entreaties saying that everyone said the same thing when in his position. The constable then went to the Charnock Out Post hard by and reported the matter to the officer in charge, who immediately took him to the spot and on his identification arrested the three constables. The matter is pending further enquiry.

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EGYPTIAN DISCOVERIES.

TREASURE IN A PYRAMID.

That great interest has been aroused by the latest discoveries of Professor Flinders Petrie in Egypt, was evidenced by the very large gathering which assembled during mail week at University College to hear his lecture on the subject, says the "Daily Telegraph." Nor was his audience disappointed in their quest for further interesting information, for Professor Petrie unfolded as fascinating a story of his discoveries as even enthusiastic students of Egyptian archæology could have wished. Moreover the lecture was illustrated with photographs of the places and treasures to which he referred, and these proved, more eloquently than any verbal descriptions could have done, the wonderful preservation of the articles dealt with.

Professor Petrie pointed out that most of the work of the school during the past year was carried out at the mouth of the Fayum, about sixty miles south of Cairo, though successful excavations had been made elsewhere, in the course of which many valuable remains of the twelfth dynasty had been discovered, a period particularly rich in Egyptian art. There were ropes of amethyst beads, beautiful amulets, gold-fish pendants, and amulet cases—all clearly shown on the screen—as well as striking statuettes in a fine state of preservation. Of special interest was one of the last-named as showing the large headdress in vogue at the time, which probably accounted for the size of the crown discovered and referred to later in the lecture. Twenty-five years ago Professor Petrie found the shaft of the pyramid about which he now lectured, but he did not enter at that time. Last year he and his assistants cleared away all the rubbish round the base, baring the rock absolutely. They had, in fact, made a more complete clearance at that point than at any other in the country.

PLAN OF THE PYRAMID.

Judging from the plan of the pyramid, great ingenuity must have been displayed in its construction. Professor Petrie fully described its walls, its large trench filled with sand to preserve the foundation from damage by rain, the staircase of stone giving access to the top of the wall for guards to keep watch, and the trees which adorned the enclosure on all sides.

Many fine pieces of sculpture were here discovered, particularly interesting being those showing live ducks, and others lying upon the offering tables. Whereas the former were depicted with necks supple with movement, and eyes vivid with fear, the latter were represented with drooping necks and contracted eyes, showing clearly that distinct efforts were being made in those times to give artistic interpretation of the actualities, rather than depend on the mere perfunctory copy of objects. Two bowls and a tall stand were found in the pyramid, which were the first unmistakable evidence that such bowls and stands were the lamps used at that period. Each bowl still contained charred wick within it, whilst the grooves proved the presence of water at some time to prevent the absorption of oil.

Coming next to the main portion of the discovery Professor Petrie gave an illustration of a granite sarcophagus which had been attacked, an opening made in the lid, and everything abstracted. A small recess near by which had, in some strange way, escaped the attention of the plunderers was found to contain valuable treasures. The main item was a band of burnished gold over an inch wide, with an inlaid cobra in front, and fifteen rosettes, each composed of four flowers and four leaves of open-work. Behind the crown were high plumes of gold, and at the back and sides gold streamers. A pectoral of gold inlaid with lazuli and green felspar was the second important object. It has the cartouches of Senusert II., and is flanked by a hawk on each side. There was also a mirror of silver with a head of Hathor of cast gold, of exquisite workmanship and design. All three articles were now in the Cairo Museum. In addition there were collars of large gold cowries and double lion-heads in gold and others composed of beads and pendants of gold, lazuli, and carnelian. Armlets, bracelets, necklaces with lion-claw pendants, gold lions, inlaid scraabs of choice workmanship, and canopic jars of alabaster were other of the treasures which formed so unique a collection. Only the results at Dahshur can be said to equal the latest discovery and if, concluded Professor Petrie, the most valuable gems have found their way to the Cairo Museum, there has still been brought to this country the finest collection of such articles hitherto received here.

PROPOSED ASSAM-BURMA RAILWAY.

With reference to the proposed railway connection between Burma and Assam surveys of two practical routes have been carried out, namely that *via* Manipur Road and *via* the Hukong Valley. These were made in 1895-96 and the result of the surveys shows the cost of the line would be respectively 779 lakhs and 460 lakhs. Reports also indicated there was little likelihood of either line earning enough to cover working expenses for some time to come.

The matter is, however, again under consideration and the Burma Valley branch of the Indian Tea Association are of opinion that the Hukong Valley route appeared to be the most feasible and advantageous but apart from possible political and strategical considerations they think that the vast sums of money required for the undertaking might be spent to better advantage in opening up more densely populated and civilised portions of the empire. The route *via* Chittagong and the coast has also been examined and would appear to be a feasible route as there is already considerable passenger traffic between Chittagong and Burma, emigrants going for harvests and returning when the harvests are over. The British India and Asiatic Steam Navigation Companies have a present the advantage of carrying the traffic and derive considerable revenue from it. There is not much possibility of goods traffic as the route through which the railway will pass is devoid of population and is practically under jungle.

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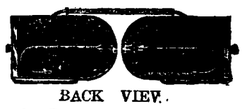

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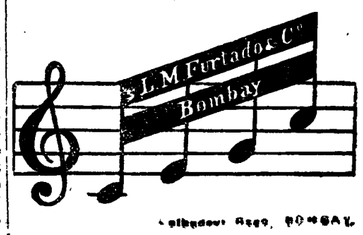
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 6th

7th	S.S. Barala	Holyoake	Busreh May 24
	S.S. Queda	Alton	Calcutta May 25
	S.S. Nurani	Lewis	Jeddah May 28
	S.S. Kirklee	Currie	Calcutta May 25
	S.S. Clan Forbes	Pagan	Delagoa Bay May 21
	S.S. Barpeta	Minnett	Busreh May 31
	S.S. Neidenfels	Hocket	Hamburg May 6
	S.S. India	Talbot	Shanghai May 4
8th	S.S. Khosrow	Hannah	Jeddah May 22
	S.S. Rahmani	Cusack	Mussawa May 32

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their partclearance yesterday

S.S. Massilia	Thomson	Marseilles	Liverpool
S.S. Silesia	Martinovich	Kobe via	Colombo
S.S. Kassinga	Elford	New York	etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer			
Barala	for		Persian Gulf
" Barpeta	for		Do.
" Itawra	for		Calcutta
" Murani	for		Jeddah
" Khosrou	for		Do.

P. DOCK.

S. S. Barala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain T. V. Holysake, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on May 24, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Queda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain F. Alton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, wich port she had left on May 25, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Nurani:—The Asiatic Coy.'s steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain E. R. Lewis, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah, which port she had left on May 28, with a cargo of 11 packages of spieces.

S. S. Kirklee:—The steamer Kirklee, 2,275 tons, Captain A. Currie, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on May 25, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s sttamer Barpeta, 1,877 tons, Captain H. F. Minnett, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh which port she had left on May 31, with a general cargo and passengtrs.

S. S. Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons, Captain J. Thomson, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Silesia:—The A. L. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Silesia, 3,317 tons, Captain J. Martinovich, will sail to-day for Kobe via Colombo, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kassinga:—The steamer Kassinga, 2,922 tons, Captain H. C. Elford, will sail to-day for New York etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. China:—The P. & O. Company's steamer China, with the Outward Mails of the 29th ultimo left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

S. S. Devanha:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Devanha, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday last.

S. S. Gablonz:—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Gablonz left Trieste on the 5th instant and is due here on the 20th instant.

S. S. Clan Forbes:—The Clan Line steamerClan Forbes, 2,509 tons, Captain A. C. Pagan, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Delagsabay, which port she had left on May 21, with a cargo of local

S. S. India:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer India, 4,198 tons, Captain C. C. Talbot, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai, which port she had left on May 4, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Khosrou:—The B. and P. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Khosrou, 2,422 tons, Captain J. Hannah arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, which port she had left on May 22, with a general cargo and 8 passengtrs.

S. S. Rahmani:—The B. and P. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain F. R. Crisack, arrived in harbour yesterday from mussawa, which port she had left on May 22, with a general cargo and 24 passengtrs.

Monday, June 8th 1914.

SEED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A. Shirala	Morrisson	M. M. & Co
B Barala	Holyoake	M. M. & Co.
C & R Konig	Colsen	A. S. & Co
D & E. Kandelfels	Oltker	W. & A. G. & Co
F Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
N Kassinga	Exford	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Crostafels	Scneider	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Palamcotta	Dawning	M. M. & Co
2 Massilia	Thomson	W. & G. & Co
3 Nurani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
5 Sutherland	Longstaff	W. & A. G. &Co
6 Inaba Maru	Shinose	N. J. Ki
7 Silesia	Topins	A. L. S. N. Co.
7 Itsura	Chidley	M. M. & Cb
8 Jinsen Maru	Terad	N. Y. K.
9 Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
10 & 11 Chinkoa	Summer	M. M. & Co
12 & 13 Nicomedia	Gouslou	D. N. & Sons
14 Lhasa	Mosely	M. M. & Co
14 Dwarka	King	M. M. & C
15 Subardar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co
16 Barpeta	Minnettt	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Upada	Le Brog	M. M. & C
6 City of Bosares	Martin	K. N. & Co
8 Malay Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K
9 Aenaya	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
11 Nanerio	McDougall	K. N. & Co.
14 Sardar	Weeks	H. M. Soostel
15 Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
16 Kowelt	Brewis	Arab Steamer.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Almora	Rankined	W. & A. G. & Co
Bandra	Mande	M. & Co
Benbrook	Jenkins	W & A. G. & Co.
Craigmia	Edwards	W & A Z & Co
Clan Forbes	Pagan	J. F. & Co
Ikonus	Carey	M. & Co
India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
Kela	King	M. M. & Co
Knight Bachelor	Kendall	T. M. & Co
Kirklee	Curle	
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Lingo	Curtbush	M. M. & Co
Marienbad	Badnarz	L. S. N. Co
Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co
Neidenfels	Hocket	W. & A. G. & Co
Palwan	Graaf	Arab Steamer
Orfino	Foss	M. M. & Co
Queda	Atton	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kinseth	W. & A. G. & Co
Rahimani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Tanvabi	Kaas A. M.	Ewat & Co
Thoreop	Hannah	T. M & Co
Vigilenth	Rule	T. M. & Co
Vosges	Cadion	M. & Co

EXPORTS

June 8, 1914.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

MASSILIA (s) 2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 21 bales wool, 5 bales goat hair, R. M. Kooka; 640 cwts. cotton seed cake, Breul and Co.; 3 bales goat hair, W. and A. Graham and Co.

CITY OF BENARES (s) 50 cwts. savri cotton seed, P. Dewram; 160 cwts. linseed oil cakes, Latham Abercrombie and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 330 cwts. myrabollams, D. Veljee; 2,211 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

MASSILIA (s) 1 box curry powder, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

MASSILIA (s) 56 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

INDIA (s) 115 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers: 21 bales sawari cotton, 24 cwts. sawari cotton seed, The Empire Bank; 15 cwts. malabar cane, D. S. Postwalla; 16 hogsheads 10 casks Indian chutney, N. K. Jussawala. India (s) 89 cwts. turmeric, V. Jetha; 7 cwts. bees wax, M. P. Munshi; 200 cwts. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 50 bales cow hides, 36 bales goat skin, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 99 cwts. wild mace, 731 cwts. turmeric, E. Mahomed; 115 cwts. dry ginger, 18 cwts. wild mace, 8 cwts. cardamoms, G. Suchedina and Co.; 94 cwts. cotton seed oil, Indian Cotton Oil Co.; 2 bundles ivory, A. Fazulbhoy; 32 cwts. aloes, A. Hoosen and Co.; 52 cwts. fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy; 15 cwts. fishmaws, E. Moledina; 32 bales cow hides, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 29 bales cow hides, 16 bales goat skin, R. M. Kooka; 113 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co..

FOR NEW YORK.

INDIA (s) 3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

KASENGA (s) 4,169 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

NICOMEDIA (s) 1,068 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 40 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverji and Co.; 60 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

IRAN (s) 55 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.; 244 cwts. myrabollams, Kalliandas Brothers; 3,600 cwts. vateria indica, the Indian States and Eastern Agency.

CHINKOA (s) 220 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,327 cwts. myrabollams, Kalliandas Brothers; 2.000 cwts. linseed, 2,000 cwts. poppyseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

CROSTAFELS (s) 100 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 289 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 560 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 20 cwts. animal guts, Ad. Meyer; 275 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co. 1 cwt. myrabollams, D. Bomanji and Co.; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 461 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 4 bales cotton, D. Mody and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

CROSTAFELS (s) 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PHILADELFIA.

KASENGA (s) 18 bales wool, Tattersfield and Co.

FOR KOBE.

JINSEN MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 600 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

MALAY MARU (s) 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1 bale cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

INABA MARU (s) 9 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

JINSEN MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

INABA MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

JINSEN MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

MALAY MARU (s) 26 bales cotton, M. B. Keisha.

INABA MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

JINSEN MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

MALAY MARU (s) 133 bales cotton, M. B Kaisha

INABA MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

JINSEN MARU (s) 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 209 cwts. gum alibamam, 60 cwts. myrabollams, M. Moolzee.

INABA MARU (s) 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 3 cwts. ivory, R. C. Nazir and Co.; 6 cwts. sandles wood, M. Versee.

SILESIA (s) 4 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 35 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

ASSAYE (s) 40 bales cotton twist, M. Harakchand; 500 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 3,150 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

INABA MARU (s) 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

ASSAYE (s) 500 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 700 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. CHINKOA from London, Agents M. M. and Co.—6,938 casks cement, 261 casks asphalte, 25 casks 25 bags 50 kegs borax, 4 cases sulphuric acid, 1 case cigarettes, 66 bundles 1 package buckets, 9 cases glass bottles, 215 drums sanitary fluid, 10 cases cordial, 450 cases gin, 40 cases whisky, 4 cases perfumed spirit, 126 cases wine, 108 coils manila rope, 5 bars 2 packages 1 case copper, 2,604 pigs 44 rolls 17 cases 14 casks lead, 4 casks zinc sheets, 619 drums 176 cases 1,716 kegs 1 cask 45 packages paints and colours. 40 drums 21 cases lubricating oil, 26 cases condensed milk, 15 cases 4 packages perfumery, 31 packages 16 kegs 12 casks 1 nogshead 65 bales 1,210 cases provisions and oilman's stores, 40 cases soap, 23 cases confectionery, 69 cases sugar, 4 cases 1 bale printing paper, 3 crates 47 cases 246 bales paper, 23 casks tallow, 444 barrels grease, 1 case cotton goods, 7 bales cotton canvas, 6 bales flax canvas, 3 cases woollen goods, 1 case silk.

S. S. INDIA from Shanghai, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—100 cases cassia, 3 cases cigars, 6 cases paper, 42 cases peppermint crystals, 7 cases peppermint oil, 10 bales 6 packages provisions, 780 bags betelnuts, 129 cases glass bangles, 11 chests 173 cases 1 bale 283 packages tea, 8 chests 41 cases 250 bales silk, 11 cases silk yarn, 1 bale 4 chests 362 cases silk goods, 50 bales hemp.

S. S. BARALA from Busreh, Agents, M. M. and Co.—30 jottas assafoetida, 543 bags sardines, 43 bags motutees, 114 bundles skins, 646 baskets 78 bags dates, 2 cases attari, 46 carboys rose water, 52 bags c. seed, 1 number currency note, 12 bundles specic, 5 cases tea, 144 bundles wool.

S. S. QUEDA from Calcutta, Agents M. M. and Co.—77,265 tons coal.

S. S. BARPETA from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—2 bags turmeric, 41 bags indigo, 428 bundles 377 skins dates, 4 bags apricots, 112 cases 102 bags raisins, 21 bags pesta, 130 bags wheat flour, 876 bags rice, 66 bags gramdall, 4 bales skins, 16 bales cow hides, 6 packages cheese, 7 bags beans, 6 bundles specie, 6 cases tea, 50 cases whisky, 14 bundles attari, 345 bags rapeseed, 18 bags c. seed, 429 bales cotton.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 8th June.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nill.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 9 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the market is steady but business both ways continues slack.

We quote:—

	s	d
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 15—16
D.D. mail	1	3 31—32
T.T. forward August	1	3 31—32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1—32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 5—32
" 3 forward, July	1	4 3—16
" 6 m-s ready	1	4 5—16
Francs 3m-s ready		169½
Marks " "		138
60 days Hongkong		140½
" Shanghai		187½
" Japan		150½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London on Saturday was 1/16 up for ready and forward at 25 13/16 and 25 15/16 respectively. The tone of the local market is steadier with a better enquiry, and prices have advanced about 3 annas during the day.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	9
Australian bar gold	24	0	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	75	11	0
1st Settlement	75	11	0
2nd Settlement	75	12	0

Export of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 5th June 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway	29	32,955
B.B. & C.I. Railway	20	24,323

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day The Market opened at Rs. 95-10 gradually improved and closed at Rs. 95-11 for the 30th June delivery.

A big lot of Cash Paper was placed at Rs. 96.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 101-14.

SHARES

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a slightly improved tone to-day, and a large volume of business was put through in the Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary and Deferred shares at advancing rates.

David improved to Rs. 498¾ and Fazulbhai to Rs. 447½.

Standards and Madhavji stood unchanged at Rs. 1,042½ and Rs. 1,032½ respectively.

Swadeshi improved to Rs. 1,455 for July.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 213¾ and Crescent at Rs. 107½.

Finlays improved to Rs. 295.

New Great Eastern shares were in demand at Rs. 222½ and New City of Bombay at Rs. 1,025.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares moved up to Rs. 84 and Deferred after touching Rs. 155 closed at Rs. 154 for July.

Bombay Burma Trading shares advanced to Rs. 940 for July.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were firm at Rs. 230-8.

Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 62.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co:— (New York):—"Small but steady market. Weather conditions continue good. Rains in Carolinas (Atlantic States.)."

Theodore Price and Co:—(New York) "We have a favourable opinion of the market."

A. Stern and Co:—"Market is inclined to act more quickly on adverse than on favourable news just now in view of crop having had a poor start. Crop is likely to be late. Feel bullish on any reaction."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"We telegraphed to our Texas friends asking them for the latest crop news and this is what they reply:—Weather has been favourable during the last five days. Dry weather necessary for a month. Fields are badly in grass. Replanting will be necessary in many districts. Crop is generally thirty days late. Do not think acreage will be increased. Plant has no tap root.

Reports of boll weevil numerous—The foregoing news will tell in favour of the market strongly."

There was little change in the American markets on Saturday. Liverpool reopens to-day after the holidays. In spite of favourable weather the market does not show signs of any further material decline. We are, however, likely to see fluctuations.

The tone of the local market on opening was easier and fine Khamgaon Akola July was quoted Rs. 238, while good Broach March was Rs. 292. There has been little business doing for forward delivery and old crop rates close about Re. 1 lower, while "sutta" new crop prices are about Rs. 3 lower. Any enquiry has been for fine Khamgaon Akola July and January.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand by shippers and mills.

The following extracts are from a letter of the New York correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian" under date 8th May.

Interest in the local cotton market is once more centered upon weather developments throughout the cotton belt, especially in the South-west, where at present the conditions are far from favourable. As a result of the continued heavy rains in Texas and the remainder of the best west of the Mississippi River during March and April, the weather conditions during May assume more than the usual importance, for with the large amount of subsoil moisture in that section of the belt developments in May will result in either an unusually small or an unusually large yield. Fluctuations of late have been confined within narrow limits, and the market has in fact taken no decided trend, and it is not expected that any large movements of values will take place unless radical developments materialise.

CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

While weather conditions throughout the belt have turned decidedly favourable, and temperatures are seasonable, crop reports continue irregular, those from the south-western part still being rather unfavourable. The recent heavy rains are said to have caused considerable damage, flooding the low lands, washing out a great deal of cotton, and necessitating considerable replanting. It is reported that fully a week of dry, warm weather will be needed before preparations can be resumed in many parts of Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. It is estimated that almost half of the Texas crop will have to be replanted, and many complaints are again being received regarding the scarcity of good seed. In fact, the situation in the South-west is believed to be rather serious, and a long spell of favourable weather is necessary. As it is the crop there is reported to be fully two weeks to a month late. Fields are said to be over-run with weeds and grass, and this will further delay farming preparations. East of the Mississippi River conditions are reported to be the best for many years. The rainfall has not been excessive, with the exception of parts of Louisiana and Mississippi, and the weather has permitted farmers to prepare their fields better than ever before. Fertilisers have been very extensively used, and in almost all sections cotton has been planted. Many parts of these States report that cotton is up to good stands and that chopping out is going on rapidly. In Alabama and Georgia conditions are especially good and no complaints are being received. Scattered showers have fallen throughout most of the eastern belt during the past week, relieving the need of rain in many sections. Leading travelling authorities agree that preparations east of the Mississippi River are far ahead of a year ago, and report that farmers are hopeful of a record-breaking yield if there is anything like favourable weather during the growing season. They also say that the earliness of the crop there this season will almost eliminate danger of damage from an early frost, such as was suffered last year."

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals			218	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals		220		"
Do.		214		June
Do.		219		July
M.G. Kandeish		219	209	June
Do.		224	214	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"		261		Jan. 1915
Do.		234		June
Do.		237		July
M.G. Broach			289	March 1915
Do.		281		June
Do.		284		July
M.G. Muttia		214	202	June
Do.		217	205	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar			260	June
Do.			263	July
M.G. Westerns			260	June July
H.G. Westerns			256	"
M.G. Compta			231	"
M.G. Miraj			286	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	7,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
J.J.	7.17 plus1
J.A.	7.17 " 1
A.S.	7.01ungd.
S.O.	6.85 "
O.N.	6.76 "
N.D.	6.68 "
D.J.	6.67 "
J.F.	6.67pl s1
F.M.	6.67ungd.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT:—The Market is quiet but steady

B.T. Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	14	0	B.T.
White Delhi Sept.	5	13	6	"

LINSEED:—The Market is steady

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0	B. T.
Bold Brown Sept	9	8	0	R. T.

RAPESEED:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	8	2	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	2	0	R. T.

TEELSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White	55	0	0
Black Kutni	45	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	0	0

GROUNDNUTS—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	8	0

MOWRASEED:—The Markets is quiet but steady

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
July-August	7	8	0	R. T.

POPPYSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
June July	10	15	0	R. T.

CASTORSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	0	0
Sept. Oct,	7	6	0

R. T.

COTTONSEED:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	24	12	0
Guzerat	24	0	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m on Saturday.

Cotton	14,014	Bales.
Wheat	3 453	Cwts
Linseed	6,148	"
Rape, Raj, etc.	1 618	"
Gingellyseed	217	"
Poppyseed	545	"
Groundnuts	2 249	"
Castorseed	5,333	"
Rice	1 728	"
Myrabollams	6,001	"
Cottonseed	18,166	"
Mowraseed	109	"
Gram	1,756	"
Jowar	6,820	"
Maize	Nil	"

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 8.

The Calcutta share market to-day was quiet. Transactions included:—

Coal,—Barboni 13; Bhuskajuri 18¼; Raneegungo 21 1/8; (Ex. Div.).

Jute,—Albion (ord) 183; Alliance (ord) 128; Barnagore (ord) 63½; Delta (ord) 131½; Kanknarrah (ord) 193 (small lot).

Tea,—Bishonauth 23½; Loobab 42; Tirrihansia 17.

Cotton,—Dunbar (pref) X 29.

Miscellaneous,—Burn and Company (7 per cent.) 110; Burn and Company (6 per cent.) 99; Carew and Company (sugar) 78; India General (pref) 133½; Hoshiarpore-Doab Railway 6 (prem).

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	54XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,600
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1,682½
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	8¼
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	—	Nil.	19
Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25			
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	As 8-3	26
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25	—	12%	1,460
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30		44%	20
New Issue Rs 15	June	10%	30 nom
Punjab National Bank	June	10%	15 nom
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.		11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P		—	3
EXCHANGE BANKS		Nil	25
Chartered Bank		16%	£62
Mercantile Bank (£ 12½ A			
(£12½ B		8%	£23
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	8%	£22½
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	March	34%	£18-10
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	6%	82½
		14%	630

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	830
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing			60
Bo Cotton Manufacturing			120
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,		25	615
Bombay United	Apl.-Nov.	20	460
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	225
Central India	Apl.-Nov.	50	1860
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	570
Chinoi Silk		20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	55	1457½
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	50	560
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	107½
Currimbhoy	do.	10	213¾
David	May-Nov.	20	498¾
Edward Sasson	April	10	170
Emperor Edward	Apl.-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	447½
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,370
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	295
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	525
Hindustan	November	50	500
Howard and Bullough	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	40	1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-Sep	5	98¾XD
Indian Manufacturing	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	6	145
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	95XD
Jewraj Balco	May.	20	480
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Kastoorchand Mills	New	New	475
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec.	25	700
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,300XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	745
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,095
Madhowji Dharamsi	Apl.-Sept.	60	1,035
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,860
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,650
Meyer Sassoon		Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,315
Nawab of Cambay		30	550
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	8	222½
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1025
Phœnix	Apl.-Sep	8	162½
Presidency	April	25	220
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	685
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	420
Sholapore	Apl. Sep.	150	5,050
Simplex	New	New	225
S. Mahratta	Nov.	—	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	1 042½
Sun		Nil	112½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	180 Nom
Swan	Apl.-Sep.	10	245
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	65	1,455
Tata Mills O Rs. 50	New	New	7½Premium
" " 5% P. Rs. 50	New	New	20 Dis
Textile O	Apl.-Oct.	40	1,190
Vishnu Cotton % P		Nil	375
Western India	Nov.	Nil	615
Mysore Spinning	April	60	425
		15	235

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	121½
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	Feb.-July	6%	680
Amritsar Patty Rly	Mar-Aug.	9%	168
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July	4%	130
Dhond Baramati Rs. 100	do.	4%	123
Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 100	Apl.-Oct	4%	104½
Mandla Bhom Rly Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	30
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25	Jan. July	4%	25
Sind Light Rlys.	June-Dec.	8%	165
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug.	6%	592½
Upper Sind Light Rly.	do.	4%	128

DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE BANKS AND UNIONS.

The following press note has been issued:—

Under the Co-operative Societies Act no member of a society may hold more shares than represent a nominal value of Rs. 1,000 or one-fifth of the total share capital, whichever may be the less. This provision was considered essential to present the possibility of such societies falling under the control of single individuals or speculators. Local Governments, however, are competent to exempt any society from this provision.

At the Provincial Co-operative Conference held in Poona during September 1913, Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal read a paper in which he pointed out that District Co-operative Banks and Unions were handicapped in the work of collecting capital by the Rs. 1,000 limit. Such societies which need a very much larger capital than ordinary societies, must look to the well-to-do classes for share subscriptions; but such classes hardly consider it worth while to subscribe Rs. 1,000 only, and therefore often do not subscribe at all The Sardar accordingly suggested that Government should be moved to exercise their power of removing this restriction, and the Conference adopted a resolution asking Government to authorize District co-operative banks and unions to sell shares to one individual up to a limit of Rs. 3,000.

Government agree with the principle contained in the Resolution, but do not consider it necessary or advisable to issue a general authorisation. Instead they prefer to invite applications for authorisation from societies which desire that the Rs.1,000 limit should be raised. Before permission is given, Government will require to be satisfied that the society's bylaws are so modified as to prevent undue power falling into the hands of a lage share-holder. This can be secured by a scale allowing proportionately less voting power to a large than to a small shareholder. Further, at the time of authorising the issue of shares up to the value of Rs. 3,000 to one individual, section 21 of the Act, which protects shares in co-operative societies from attachment, will be declared inapplicable to the particular society authorised, as its members are likely to be well-to-do and capable of protecting their interests.

A BLESSING
TO SUFFERERS OF URETHRAL DISCHARGES.

"GUNG" CURES WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any injurious INTERNAL Medicines PAINLESS POSITIVE cure in 3 days with instant relief, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

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A. S. Smith, Managing Proprietor.

Telegraphic Add.: "LEACHWEB."

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Any article of Clothing or Household Draperies may be sent to us to be dyed or cleaned, and they will be returned to you equal to new. The work is carefully carried out by an Expert from Vienna.

PRICE LIST FREE

BOMBAY.

ARBOS CAMPHOR SOAP

A BATH with "Arbos" Soap is Boon to the residents of India. Relief from fatigue of a day's worry, Marvellous effect on Heat Rashes, Itches and Ring worms Destroys Plague and Malaria germs. No trouble from Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Mosquitoes, &c. Disinfects Clothes and hence you will be saved from Contagious Diseases.

Can be had at all Druggists and Grocers

Sole Agents:—TOA BOYEKI SHOKAI

5, Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

have just unpacked

a large selection of

Beautiful Presentation Boxes of

CHOCOLATES.

Inspection invited.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BULKLEY—May 22nd, at Oaklands, Knokle, Warwickshire, the wife of Wilford Bulkley, B. B. and C. I. Rly., of a daughter.

MILITH—May 20th, at Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, the wife of J. R. Milith, Calcutta, of a son.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—May 21st, at her residence, 14, Lindsay St., Calcutta, Mary Abbott, beloved wife of Charles Augustus Abbott.

CHATER—May 24th, at the Presidency General Hospital, Abraham Chater, Postmaster, Alipore, aged 54 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, June 10.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varietes, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Variety and Pictures, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Railway Time Table—The following are the hours of arrival and deparature of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-0	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter class)	7-25	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Major H. F. Busch, Commanding

June 9.

389.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Wednesday, 10th inst.—"C" and "F" Co.'s Class Firing.
Thursday, 11th inst.—"A" Co. Class Firing
Friday, 12th inst.—"C" and "F" Co.'s Class Firing.
Saturday, 13th inst.—"D" Co. Class Firing.
Sunday, 14th inst.—"D" Co. Club Shoot.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Signed) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—

March—"Los Bohemios" ..... Hervas.
Overture—"Flotte Bursche" ..... Suppe.
Valse—"Destiny" ..... S. Baynes.
Grand Selection—"Faust" ..... Gounod.
Song (Cornet Solo)—"All Souls Day" ... Lassen.
Melodies (from)—"The Pink Lady" ... Caryll.
Morceau—"In der Nacht" ..... Gilbert.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Anchor Line s. s. Massilia will sail from No. 2 shed, Victoria Dock, on the morning of the 9th instant. The medical inspection will take place alongside the steamer at 9-15 a.m. sharp.

The list of passengers is as follows:—

TO LONDON.

Mr. W. O. Alcock, Mr. J. R. Phillips, Mr. E L. Stainbank, Mrs. F. White.

TO LIVERPOOL.

Maj. C. B. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. E. Hargreaves, Mrs. R. McKay, and Lt. G. E. B. Watson.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

The Hon. Sir Chinubhai Madhawlal Ranchodlal, Bt., has become a Patron of the Hindu Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay.

THE LATE MR. G. A. MAYER.

Mrs. G. A. Mayer desires to express her gratitude to the many friends who have sent such kind expressions of sympathy with her in her bereavement.

FATMABAI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of May the total number of patients treated at this Dispensary was 9,940, including 2,416 new admissions.

H. M. S. DARTMOUTH.

H. M. S. Dartmouth arrived in Bombay yesterday from Trincomalee where she had been for gun practice. She will stay in Bombay a day on two and is then expected to leave for the Persian Gulf.

THEFT AT THE MANGALDASS MARKET

Pestonji Maneckji Kapadia, a cloth merchant in the Mangaldas Market, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 752, some time on Sunday night.

BOMBAY SANITARY AESOCIATION.

The Government of India have been pleased to sanction Rs. 20,000/- from Imperial Funds to the Bombay Sanitary Association towards the construction of the building to be used as a Central Institute, Office and Health Museum.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

The Small Cause Court was re-opened yesterday after the vocation in the new structure at Lamington Road which is to serve as a Court until the permanent building in Carnac Road is ready. The Court rooms are airy and more convenient than those at the old Post Office but the building is inconveniently placed, being much too far from the centre of the town.

THE HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.

Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips' Company will play "A Member of Tatterzalls" at the Royal Opera House to-night. The play, which is quite new to Bombay, had a long run at the Kingsway Theatre, London, during the last London season. The hero is Perks, a bookmaker, which part gives Mr. Charles Howitt, a fine opportunity for the display of his talents while the other parts are all well-cast. "A Member of Tatterzalls" is a brilliant sporting comedy, and should prove popular in Bombay.

RAID ON GAMBLING DEN AT BANDRA.

Dwarkanath Waman and eleven others were charged at the First Class Resident Magistrate's Court at Bandra on Sunday last with gambling. The first accused ran a gambling establishment at Bazaar Road, Bandra, the others were habitues. Inspector New, accompanied by Sergeant Griffiths and a number of constables raided the house at about midnight on Thursday last, and arrested all the accused.

Dwarkanath was fined Rs. 30; ten were fined Rs. 10 each while one was discharged.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Monday, there were recorded in Bombay City 15 attacks and 10 deaths from plague, 1 attack and 1 death from cholera and 1 attack of small-pox. The plague attacks were reported from Byculla (three), Parel (two), Kematipura (two), Tarwadi (two), Dhobi Talao (two), Dongri (one), Khetwadi (one), Kumbharwada (one) and Worli (one). The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 96, as compared with 73 of the corresponding period of 1913, and 87 of 1912. On Saturday last, 1373 rats were caught by the Municipal rat-catchers. Out of these 34 were found to be plague-striken. A ward sending 1, of this kind, B Ward 19, C Ward 9, D Ward 2, E Ward 3, and F and G Wards *nil*.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

At the morgue, yesterday morning, the acting coroner Mr. H. P. T. Lattey held an inquest touching the death of Jerbai Bhicaji, a Parsi girl aged about nineteen years.

The evidence showed that the deceased was living with her parents at Dadyseth Agiary Lane. About eight days ago she woke up, and went to take some medicine. On the table were two packets made up in white paper, one being an Indian drug powder and the other of red oxide of mercury. By mistake she picked up the latter and swallowed its contents. A little later her mouth and throat were swollen and the mistake was discovered. She was treated by the family doctor for about four days but as her condition grew worse, she was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died on Sunday night.

A verdict of death from red oxide of mercury poisoning (mis-adventure) was recorded.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

At the morgue, yesterday, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of a Pathan named Gulamshah Syed Mahomed (30), a workman employed in the foundry of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas.

Mahomed Haji Ismail, a Mahomedan, who is alleged to have assaulted the deceased, was present at the enquiry.

Dolatkhan Pathan, the deceased's uncle, said that on Friday last the deceased had an altercation with Mahomed Haji Ismail. On Sunday the deceased was sleeping on an *otla* at Mr. Khamisa's house at Kumbekar Street, when the witness went to take his meals. When he returned, he saw the deceased injured.

Usman Noor Mahomed, a fruit-seller, said that his shop was next door to Khamisa's house. When he heard the sound of a blow given by a stick, he looked round and saw Mahomed running away with a thick stick, and the deceased lying on the *otla* with two wounds on his head. The deceased was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died.

Further inquiry was then adjourned.

HEADQUARTERS OF THANA DISTRICTP

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED TRANSFER.

A public meeting representing all classes and communities was held on the Kridabhuvan Grounds, Thana, on Sunday at 6 p.m. under tht presidency of Mr. Prabhakar Vithal Gupte, retired Small Cause Court Judge, Poona, to protest against the proposed transfer of the headquarters of the district from Thana to Palghar or Vevji. A draft memorial to His Excellency the Governor in Council against the proposed transfer was adopted with certain suggestions to be embodied in the memorial by a Committee specially appointed for the purpose. A strong feeling prevailed at the meeting against the transfer. The President testified to the healthiness of the climate of Thana and cited several instances of European Judges and collectors, such as Messrs. Coghlan, Pinhey, Birdwood, Parsons, Mullock, Robertson and Havellock who lived at Thana by preference for many years without complaint. He further observed that if any undersirable circumstances had at all arisen lately to affect the climate of Thana it was the duty of Government Officers to remedy them rather than abandon the station and leave tht people to take care of themselves.

Several speakers addressed the meeting supporting the draft memorial.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

POCKET PICKING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged one Nurkhan Faizul Khan with the theft of Rs. 1-4 belonging to Gungaram Narayan.

The evidence showed that on Saturday the complainant was making purchases at the Crawford Market, when the accused picked his pocket. This was, however, noticed by one Sitaram, who seized the accused, and took him to the complainant.

The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A PEARL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Chapman charged Mungesh Shantaram with criminal breach of trust in respect of a pearl, valued at Rs. 20, belonging to one P. Sitaram Naidu.

The case for the prosecution was that a few days ago the complainant entrusted the accused with a pearl as a sample, asking him to bring thirteen more like it. The accused took it but never came back. The accused was subsequently seen at Golpitha by the complainant, who seized him and handed him over to the Police.

The accused admitted having received the pearl but said he had lost it.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 45, or, in default of the fine, to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 20 was to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Govind Mahadu with housebreaking and theft of ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,605, belonging to the firm of Khemraj Shri Krishnadas, at Kalbadevi.

The case for the prosecution was that on Saturday night the accused was going along Kika Street, when he was stopped on suspicion by a policeman. He was searched, and found to be in possession of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,605. It was further alleged against the accused that, being unemployed, he was allowed to sleep on the verandah of the complainant's house. While the latter was asleep, the accused removed the key of a safe from his clothing, took out the ornaments from it, and was going away with them, when he was arrested.

The accused was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY CUSTOM'S PEON.

ENMITY ALLEGED BETWEEN POLICE AND CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gaugh charged Balkrishna Govind, a Customs peon, with theft in a building of fifteen pairs of glass bangles.

The case for the prosecution was that on Sunday afternoon the accused was on duty with a Customs officer who was deputed to watch the Austrian Lloyd s.s. Silesia at No. 7 wharf, Victoria Dock. He left his duty and went to the first floor of No. 7 shed, where he was caught stealing the property.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Potts, Chief Inspector of Customs, who was examined for the defence, alleged that there was enmity between the police and the Customs officers, and that the present, though it might not be a false case, was certainly a greatly mistaken one.

Inspector Gough, cross-examining the witness, challenged him to produce a single instance in support of his statement.

His Worship, convicting the accused, remarked that there might be enmity between the general police and the Customs but there did not appear to be any between the Dock Police and the Customs.

His Worship disbelieved the accused's story, and as the latter had two previous convictions against him, sentenced him to undergo forty-five days' rigorous imprisonment.

HEROUS HUGHLI. TREAC

Anyone, writes the "Englishman," who has taken a header into the river Hughli from a lauch, will tell you that it is far more dangerous than it looks, and the crew of the sailing boat Sadie, which came to grief by the Howrah Bridge last Saturday, must count themselves fortunate that nothing worse befell. In that most fascinating book *Tiger land*. Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, late of the Indian police, relates an adventure in which the man whose autobiography he tells experienced, almost at the cost of his life, the dreaded undertow of the river. He fell into the water feet first and went down a considerable depth. He was a strong swimmer and he struck out upwards towards the light. "I had made a few strokes in this direction," he writes, "when my progress was suddenly arrested, and though I still continued moving I soon found it was in a direction parallel to the surface, which was yet several feet above me, while I seemed to be sinking lower every moment. I tried in vain to retain, an upright posture; for each time I attempted it my legs were swept from under me—almost at right angles to the body—and my neck thrust forward until my chin rested on my chest, and presently I felt myself being rolled over and over entirely at the mercy of the waters and with no power to strike out either with arms or leg. . . . I was rapidly losing consciousness. . . . when my sidelong and downword progress was arrested as suddenly as it had commenced. I was conscious of a shock causing me to assume a vertical position, and the next instant I was shot violently upwards, and found myself on the surface."

ANOTHER COTTON FIRE.

OUTBREAK AT LAXMI COTTON CLEANING MILL.

While the Edwardes Committee is still considering its report regarding the cause or causes of the recent outbreaks of cotton fires, which had been so far restricted to open stocks and godowns, yet another fire broke out early yesterday morning, this time in the Laxmi Cotton Cleaning Mill, situated at Kala-Chowkie Road, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 40,000, which included damage done to both cotton and machinery.

It appears that at 3 o'clock in the morning, a watchman on duty at the mills noticed flames in the blowing room, and immediately raised an alarm. Several fire-engines repaired to the scene but before they could reach there, the fire had extended to the carding and ginning rooms, which adjoin the blow-room, and had destroyed almost everything there. The brigade had, therefore, to confine its operations to other parts of the building, and special attention was directed to the rear of the mills, where was stacked damaged cotton salved from the recent fires along with silk-cotton and cotton-waste. The Brigade succeeded in preventing the spread of the fire any farther and brought it under control within an hour, and the engines returned at 6 a.m.

Some damage was done to the cotton stacked in the rear of the mills by water, while the building was altogether destroyed. The mill, which is owned by Mr. Laxmidass Kalidass, is insured with the British Crown, the Eastern United, the Prussian and other Companies.

The cause of the fire is not known.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF MILK SUPPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 8.

There was no sitting of the Economic Conference yesterday as members and heads of the departments generally attended the Dewan's dinner party in honour of the Maharajah's birthday.

Resuming business at noon to-day the Conference discussed the following proposal by Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao:—That in the opinion of this Conference the time has arrived for the employment of a qualified specialist for a term of five under the agricultural committee or the secretary of the Economic Conference or the dairy farming sub-committee for devoting his whole time and attention (1) to start a model dairy, (2) to assist people wishing to start dairies, (3) to improve the methods adopted by the goallas, (4) to organise and regulate the milk supply in towns and cities, (5) to supervise the dairies started with the aid of Government loans as provided for in the rules on the subject, and (6) to improve the breed of milch cattle."

Mr. B. K. Garudar was opposed to the Government incurring risks in live-stock but Mr. M. A. Narayan Iyengar read a Government order, dated 5th May last, sanctioning Rs. 19,300 for an experimental dairy farm at Bangalore under the Director of Agriculture.

Dr. Leslie Coleman and Mr. Chakravarti could not support any scheme on a larger scale than that sanctioned and Mr. Alfred Chatterton urged the investigation of fodder sources first, such as cotton seed oil, cake etc.

The motion was finally lost.

IRRIGATION.

After hearing Dr. Smith, the State Geologist, and two other European experts, the following resolution which was proposed by Mr. D. Venkatsamyya was carried by a large majority:—

That there is immediate necessity to prosecute vigorously well-boring operations in the State to increase the volume of water available for irrigation and drinking purposes and that the purchase of necessary machinery in the shape of a key-stone driller and the appointing of a qualified staff cannot be further postponed as the inadequacy of the water supply is causing great inconvenience to men and cattle.

SERICULTURE.

The following resolutions were also passed:—

That the Government be asked to give the Mysore Silk Association a subsidy during the next five years amounting to a sum equal to that Association's subscriptions and donations; that special provision be made for rearing-houses, lease of mulberry plantations and raising of a large quantity of disease-free eggs for sale at current market rates; that a sericulture inspector be posted to every sericultural taluq; that easily action be taken and systematic efforts be made to increase the area under irrigation under the Mankanve reservoir on which nearly 50 lakhs have been spent.

The Deputy Chief Engineer outlined an interesting scheme of colonisation for Marikanve which is now before the Government. It contemplated the immigration of 500 families from Mysore or Madras per year who could buy wet land in plots of from 30 to 50 acres at auction and enjoy special concessions as to assessment for some time.

On re-assebling after luncheon the meeting went into committee for an hour to consider matters on a separate agenda. Emerging into the open meeting again, the following was the only resolution passed after a very animated debate on the part of the non-official element, namely:

That distinction between minor and major tanks be removed as a large number of minor tanks are in state of disrepair owing to the failure of ryots to carry out the earthworks.

The Conference then adjourned for the day and the member attended an "At Home" given in their honor by the Yuvaraj.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The annual Exhibition of the Simla Fine Art Society will open on the 10th August next.

The three scholarships (each of the value of Rs. 100 p.m.) for architecture training at the office of the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, sanctioned in the Government of India resolution of the 19th September, have been awarded to Messrs. S. M. Subrahmanya of Madras, Ganesh Chandra Chandra of Bengal, and B. L. Dhana of Jaipur State.

A very serious motor accident took place, says a telegram from Jagadhri, to the motor car in which the Chief of Buria accompanied by three other gentleman was motoring. Suddenly a tyre burst while the car was running at the rate of forty miles an hour, and the motor getting out of control struck against the wall of a bridge and was smashed. The Chief and his companions had a narrow escape from death but sustained severe cuts on the hands and arms. They are, however, happily out of danger.

Mr. A. N. Youett was charegd by a European Sergeant with driving on the Red Road at about 10 p.m., at the rate of 30 miles an hour. The accused said that he was going at about 16 miles an hour. He contended that he was a judge of speed, as he was not only an international motor-car driver, but that he had on two occasions represented Great Britain at the Grand Prix Race in Paris. The accused asked for an adjournment to call witnesses, which was granted.

The Rome correspondent of "The Catholic Herald of India" writes: Mr. M. J. Riordan of Calcutta, has received from the Holy Father a very special distinction in being presented with the Golden Cross "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice," an unexpected mark of paternal appreciation which has given much satisfaction to the worthy recipient, and will also, it may be presumed, afford much pleasure to his many friends in India.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kalna, has issued summons under Sections 345 and 352 against Babu Jogesh Chandra Mukherjee, President of the Panchayat, Satgachia and Honorary Magistrate, Kalna and Babu Peary Mullick, Secretary of the Panchayat for illegally confining six men and using criminal force as it is alleged, they refused to work in the President's house. It is alleged that one man was severely beaten by the President and was attended to by Dr. Brown of the Kalna Mission Hospital. The case will be heard on the 9th instant.

Out of 11,350 candidates who appeared for the last Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University 6,600 candidates have passed.

A Dera Gazi Khan correspondent writes that the trouble on the border is not yet over. A Naib-Tahsildar was killed the other day near Chauki Islam in the Bannu District. News has now been received of the murder of another Naib-Sahsildar at Sarwakai. Details have not yet been receive but there can be no doubt that there is a general feeling of uneasiness all along. Public opinion is emphatic against describing the Tank tragedy to be "an isolated act of fanaticism." Many officials and non-officials believe that it was the result of a deep laid conspiracy. Feeling is universal that strong measures are necessary. The Chief Commissioner met a Jirga of the Mahsuds sometime ago at Tank. It is stated that he demanded unconditional surrender of six men said to be implicated in the plot against the late Major Dodd.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

SIR RONALD ROSS'S GRIEVANCE.

The "Times" publishes the following letter from Sir Ronald Ross:—

Will you allow me to touch upon a small matter which arises out of Sir Malcolm Morris's eloquent eulogy of the Indian Medical Service (which I cordially endorse)? It is as follows. Sir Malcolm does me the honour to mention my investigations on malaria, and adds that they gave a great impetus to medical research in India. Except for one year, when I was specially employed by Government for the purpose, my investigations did not form any part of my official duties, and were carried out during my own leisure and at my own expense, and, indeed, resulted in the loss to me of a considerable sum of money. On the other hand, I think that besides having the effect mentioned by Sir Malcolm they have saved the Indian Government and people large funds which were previously expended on the sickness and invaliding of troops, or wasted in consequence of the bad health of many localities.

Now, sir when a patient visits his doctor he generally ends by laying on the consulting-room table certain small metal discs. He is not constrained to perform this action by any legal contract, but only by a private sense of honour. I have long felt that nations which profit similarly by the scientific advice of private persons, especially professional men, should be constrained by a similar sense of honour to go through a similar formality. Hence, some years ago, I ventured to write to the India Office and gently to suggest that something of the kind might be remembered in connexion with myself, in the form of a little increase of pension which is sometimes given for good service to Indian Medical Officers. Unfortunately, the Secretary of State, while admitting the utility of my work, refused to entertain the idea.

Hence I cannot help feeling towards the Indian Government something of the sentiments which a doctor feels towards a patient who has benefited from his skill but has omitted to perform the customary libation. Nevertheless, I would scarcely mention the matter except for the fact that the whole attitude adopted in this country towards scientific men appears to me to be curious and not very honourable, and I think that the claim should be pressed in regard to the general question. Sir Malcolm Morris ends by saying that Indian workers in this line must not expect the emoluments which can be won at home. So it seems, though I do not see why; but the fact helps to explain the dearth of candidates to which he also referred.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., C. C.

FIXTURES 1914.

June 6.—Sir Jacob Sassoon High School Old Boys' Club.
June 13.—Bank of Bombay.
June 20.—G. I. P. Ry. "B" Team.
June 27.—Bombay Gas Company.
July 4.—B. B. & C. I. Ry. "B" Team.
July 11.—Bombay City Police.
July 18.—Mohamedan C. C.
July 25.—Thos. Cook.
Aug. 1.—National Bank.
Aug. 8.—Inter Club Match.
Aug. 15.—Union Sporting Assn. Bandra.
Aug. 22.—National Bank.
Aug. 29.—Bombay City Police.
Sept 5.—Mahomedan C. C.
Sept 12.—Thos. Cook.
Sept 19.—Bombay Currency Office.
Sept 26.—Union Sporting Assn. Bandra.
Oct. 3.—Sir Jacob Sassoon High School Old Boys' Club.
Oct 10.—Bombay Gas Co.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ATHLETIC CLUB, v. LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.

This match which was played on the Cross Maidan on Saturday last, resulted in a win for the G. I. P. Ry., team by 61 runs. Score:—

G.I.P. Ry. (B) 140
Lusitanians 80

AN ALL-INDIA MOSLEM STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD.

The hon. secretary of the Beharee Literary Society at Bhagalpur sends particulars of a proposal to start an All-India Moslem Students' Brotherhood having a central association at Aligarh, "which will serve the purpose of an executive body of the Brotherhood. Then a divisional association affiliated to the former at each of the headquarters stations of the Divisional Commissioners of India, and lastly a sub-divisional association affiliated to the divisional associations at each of the headquarters station of the Sub-Divisional Officers of India."

It is proposed to hold a conference for the whole of India once in three years. "One of the objects of the Brotherhood should be the promotions of religious education and moral instruction and to create the feeling of Islamic Brotherhood. We young men are often blamed for our so-called indifference towards our religion. To some extent the blame is rightly laid on our shoulders, for who can deny that most of us have begun to forget our religion and imbibing the materialistic tendencies of the West. To root out this growing evil should be the primary aim of our Brotherhood." Among other things the sketch programme states that the Brotherhood should eschew politics altogether.

The Syndicate of the University of Madras has decided to hold, in October next, under the new Regulations, all the examinations for the M. B. and B. S., and L. M. and S. degrees. All candidates who either failed in April, 1914, or who did not appear for those examinations, may reappear in October, 1914.

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Mr. Charles L. Freeston in the 'Daily Chronicle" February 18th, 1914.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, June 9, 1914.

MYSORE'S FUTURE.

The telegraphic summaries of the proceedings of the Mysore Economic Conference, as well as the report of the Dewan's address, which appeared in yesterday's issue, give some idea of the immensity of the undertaking which the State has set before itself. A programme, so vast, embracing reform in every conceivable direction for the national development of Mysore from foundation to top, is somewhat bewildering but it is evident that it is supported by an enthusiasm on the part of the State as well as the people that should sustain them amidst the difficulties of their task. The Dewan, in his speech, makes a frank appeal on behalf of material prosperity, and urges his hearers to give up "aimless activities" and bring their ideals into line with the standards of the West, namely, "to spread education, multiply occupations and increase production and wealth." There are still many in India who see in this frank materialism of the West an element of danger to their own high spiritual ideals; but, for good or evil, India has been thrown into the vortex of what the modern world understands as progress and no part of the country can afford to stand still. As the Dewan pointed out, there was a constant waste in the life of the people, —waste both of resources and of opportunities. To check the waste, the Mysore Government, by means of the Economic Conference, were endeavouring to rouse the Mysoreans to a sense of their loss and to place before them opportunities to produce and increase wealth and to share in the world's activities. With this view, the Economic Conference, which has been in existence for three years, has been able to carry out a fairly complete survey of conditions in Mysore, and the task now before them is to choose such means as promise success. The resources of the State have, of course, to be considered, and it is necessary to steer through the shoals of inexperience on the one hand and costly schemes on the other. This, it is satisfactory to note, is realised by Mr. Visweswaraya, who appears to be a financier of more than ordinary ability. A good deal of spade work, moreover, has already been done. The placing on the statute book of a regulation for the introduction of free and compulsory education, a complete survey of agricultural and industrial possibilities in the State, the establishment of a State bank, the proposed formation of "progress" committees in every taluka, and important irrigation projects that have been initiated are sufficient to indicate the steady onward march of the State. All these things, we are told, are due in a large measure to the activities of the Economic Conference, which has been constituted as a permanent institution. The number of members has been increased from forty-two to forty-eight, the elective principal having been recently introduced in the appointment of non-official members, of which sixteen or one-third of the total number have accordingly been elected, eight being returned by the districts and eight by the Representative Assembly.

In regard to Education, which also comes within the investigations of the Economic Conference, several interesting proposals have just been made. That for the formation of an organisation for the encouragement of general literature in Kannada and the standardising of the language and improving the dialects by bringing together the Kannada-speaking people of Mysore, Bombay and Madras, has, as reported yesterday in our telegrams, already been sanction. Another proposal, that newspaper circulation in villages be promoted by the Government, indicates the broad statesmanlike policy of the Dewan, who sees in popular education a most powerful lever for the up lift of the Mysore people. Again, taking the maxim *mens sana in corpore sano* as its guide, the State proposes to introduce athletic associations in all the districts, for the encouragement of games, gymnastics and sports.

It is, however, on the development of agriculture and industries that the State wisely builds its hopes of material prosperity. Careful and minute investigations have already been made and proposals formulated regarding the extension of cotton cultivation, the improvement of sericulture, the establishment of model dairy farms, the opening of seed and plant stores and the indebtedness of the ryot. Several schemes are under operation, such as organised fruit cultivation, butter manufacture and the improvement of milch cattle, all of which show striking success and are very promising. In the Report of the Industries and Commerce Committee of the Conference, again, we find, ample evidence of the character and value of their work. The schemes under operation include the manufacture of cotton seed oil, pharmaceutical preparations, wood distillation, planting of aloe fibre, weaving, sandalwood carving and chromo-lighography. Inquiries are being made by the Conference into the possibilities of the tile industry, and the manufacture of pencils, matches, soaps, cables, paper, glass, porcelain and cement. These are only a few indications of the many-sided activities and all-round progress so evident in Mysore at present, and, if the carefully considered plans we have referred to are carried out in a practical manner and with zeal, they cannot fail to effect a lasting improvement in the condition of the State of Mysore.

IS INDIA LIGHTLY TAXED?

In its pages devoted to economics, the "Banker's Magazine" for May propounds a question and gives the answer touching national debt, which it would be useful for officials and others in India who never tire of asserting that India is "lightly taxed," to ponder over. For it really embodies the common sense view of the problem without any sophistry. The question asked is:—

What circumstances give rise to national debt and what has rendered such debts possible in modern times? Per head of population these debts amount approximately to £15 for the United Kingdom, £10 for Canada, 17s. 6d. for India and £75 for New Zealand. What various points must be considered in comparing the relative burdens in these different cases.

The answer is: War is one of the Chief circumstances that have given rise to the unproductive portions of national debt, specially in the older countries of the world, e.g. the United Kingdom, France, Russia. A modern instance is Japan. Another circumstance is the growing recognition, specially in young communities, of the necessity for public expenditure of various kinds. A great deal of debt, however, is productive or represented by tangible assets, and is due to the acquisition of public buildings, railways and other public services. The formation of national debt has been rendered possible by the modern development of credit and banking facilities, and by the extension of joint stock principles to every kind of industry. The civilised world has been taught the advantages of organisation in financial matters, and by means of public borrowing, posterity has been made to share the cost of benefits and advantages of which it will enjoy some of the fruits. In comparing the relative burden of national debts of various countries, the debt incurred per head of the population is not the principal criterion. It is necessary to consider the natural productiveness of the country, the condition of the population, the average income, and the total taxable capacity. The purpose for which the debt is incurred is also highly important. The debt of the United Kingdom largely represents war expenditure and should therefore be systematically reduced. The debts in Canada, India and New Zealand have been largely incurred for productive purposes, e.g. for the building of railways and the acquisition of land for assisting industrial development. An excessive debt, however, like that of new Zealand is calculated to cripple a country's resources and borrowing power, and to throw an undue burden on posterity. In the case of new and largely undeveloped countries like Canada, it must also be remembered that the taxable capacity is not relatively great as compared with its area, and that, in addition to the national debt, each corporation and municipality of any size is only too ready to mortgage the future and to rush into the public loan market to satisfy its money requirements. The debt of India is apparently small, but a large percentage of its teeming population is always on the verge of poverty and cannot sustain financial burdens. It may be stated here that in 1911-12 the total permanent debt of India was as under:—

	Million £
In India—1399.81 million Rs.	93.39
In England	178.49
	271.88

The querist in the "Banker's Magazine" has computed the total population of all India, in order to arrive at the figure of 17s. 6d. But the debt is for British India only, the population of which, as per census of 1911, is 23-16 crores. The debt *per capita* works out, therefore, to £1.3.2.

It should, however, be remembered that, out of the total permanent debt of £271.88 million £181 million is for *productive* public works, namely, railways and irrigation. The balance, namely £92 millions is *unproductive*. On this unproductive debt the amount per head of the population works out to nearly nine shillings, which is practically 20 per cent of the average annual income of £2. But this is not the whole burden. The revenue taxation according to the latest parliamentary return available amounted 3s. 7d. So that the total burden is 11s. 7d. per head, equivalent to 31 per cent on the income of £2 per head. Who can say that India is lightly taxed?

Notes of the Day.

Theodore Watts-Dunton.

Few Englishmen of letters have occupied a more remarkable position in literature than Walter Theodore Watts-Dunton, whose death at the age of eighty-one is recorded to-day. It was not till quite late in life that he himself entered the sphere of creation as a poet. He was sixty-five when his first collection of poems "The Coming of Love" was published, and a year older when he published his prose romance "Aylwin," a great work which immediately ran through many editions. In these two works, the one in prose and the other in poetry, he gave full fruition to the principles and ideas of poetry and romance that he had expounded as a critic for the greater part of his life. He embodied in these two works, also, the result of his associations with and study of, in his early life, the romance and passion of Romany life, having as a young man in the Eastern Counties seen much of the gypsies in those parts and made a study of their superistitions and folk lore. But although Watts-Dunton did much with these two works in the words of one biographer to restore "imagination, glamour and mysticism" and "the charm of pure romance to the favour of the general public," we doubt whether these actual creations of his will contribute so greatly to his fame with posterity as the work he has left as a critic,—work so full of suggestion and judgment and so helpful to production.

The Friend of Great Poets.

Apart too from his actual written work, Watts-Dunton exercised a great influence on the poetry and prose literature of his time by his personal association with the great, as well as with the minor, contemporary poets and writers, who almost reverenced his judgment. He was the friend and confidant of Tennyson, and the bosom friend of Swinburne. The latter lived for thirty years and ended his life in Watts-Dunton's home "The Pines," Putney. He was also Rossetti's most intimate friend. There was no greater authority on English poetry, and his work as a critic established a new literary tradition which will continue to live. Among his more notable contributions to the criticism of his time were his article on "Poetry" in the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "The Renascence of Wonder," a treatise on the romantic movement, and "Studies of Shakespeare" published in 1910, besides his appreciations of Tennyson and Swinburne and numerous other articles published in such well-known journals as the "Examiner" and the "Athenaeum." Not least remarkable among the facts connected with the life of this remarkable man, he was originally trained as a naturalist, but abandoned natural history for the law and practised as a solicitor for many years; and he did not marry until he attained the age of seventy-three!

Greece and the Porte.

To-day's message about the persecution of Greeks in Asia Minor appears to be a somewhat exaggerated one, conveying, as it does, the impression that the Turks are entirely to blame for the present situation. This impression must be modified when we consider the facts that the relations between the Greek Government and the Porte have been subjected to a severe strain, owing to the readjustment of territories after the Balkan War, and that the treatment meted out to Greeks in Thrace, if correctly reported, is probably by way of retaliation for Hellenic action towards the Turks in Macedonia. Moreover, the polite refusal of the Powers to guarantee Greece in the possession of Chios and Mytilene, coupled with the news that Turkey has ordered a third Dreadnought, has inflamed Greek feeling against the Porte to the utmost resulting in a situation which has every element of danger. But, the Turks, though for the moment humiliated, are very far indeed from being moribund, the very endurance they have shown in their recent period of trial being sufficient proof of this. The Powers recognise this fully, and in spite of Greek complaints, are pledged not to assist in the extinction of Turkey. If, therefore, a collision between Greece and Turkey occurs over the Asia Minor refugees, which, however, is improbable, the war parties of both countries will be entirely to blame.

Opium in China.

It is some time since the English Press gave any prominence to the opium question, and as a consequence we have had very little direct information as to the progress of the suppression movement in China and the condition of the stocks at Shanghai. Now, however, there comes from Peking a letter from General Chang, in which that energetic opponent of the traffic gives some startling facts. The opium trade, he reminds us, is to be extinguished next year, and the progress made by the Chinese Government in stamping out the cultivation of the poppy has been so rapid that they confidently expect the British Minister to declare several more provinces free from crops and therefore entitled to prohibit the importation of any more Indian opium. But why, asks General Chang, should China, having made unprecedented sacrifices to rid herself of the evil, be subjected on the eve of her emancipation to "the ruthless and heartless manner in which British merchants, under the protection of the Shanghai Model Settlement, are exploiting her to the fullest extent of their ability"?

A Great Crime.

In August last the price of Indian opium at Shanghai was £340 per chest; by March it had risen to £900. As the supply of the native drug still further diminishes, the competition for the remainder of the Indian stock will be severer than ever, and the British merchants are looking for a rise to anything between £1,300 and £2,000 per chest before the official date for the ending of the trade with India. Indeed, says General Chang, "the idea is fast growing among the opium merchants that next year will be the most glorious yet for the opium trade, as they feel that they will be allowed further freedom to dispose of their unsold drug without let or hindrance." He adds:—"It is under the British flag that such a great crime, unparalleled in the history of a civilised nation, is being inflicted upon us. The most deplorable part of the whole matter is that this great and monstrous crime is allowed by your Government, although it is fully aware of all the facts." The appeal is to the British nation and Government not to allow the trade to continue any longer; but naturally, General Chang cannot suggest any means whereby the merchants of Shanghai might be deprived of their golden harvest. They themselves would doubtless plead that, as they are to be sacrificed to the reform policy of the Chinese Government, backed up by England, the least that can be allowed to them is the opportunity to make as much profit as possible before their enterprises cease—or before they become illicit.

Congress of Religions.

A most interesting and important gathering in India next cold weather will be the International Congress of Religious Unity, which is being organised on the model of the Chicago Parliament of Religions. A large number of delegates from America and Europe as well as China, Japan, and Persia, will come to India, and the representatives of the various communities here will meet them at four different centres, viz., Calcuta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore. The Rev. Charles W. Wendte, D. D. of Boston is the General Secretary and Mr. Hem Chandra Sarcar, M.A., is the Secretary for the Indian section. Among Indians who will take a prominent art in the Congress are Sir R.G. Bhandarkar, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. V. R. Shinde, Mr. S.N. Tagore, Mr. Justice Hussain Imam, Mr. Justice A. Chaudri, Dr. Brojendra Nath Seal, Pandit S. N. Shastri, Swami Sarodananda, Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, the Hon. Dr. Devendraprasad Sarbaadhikari, Mr. A. Rasul, Bar-at-Law, Principal Hgramba Chandra Maitra, Babu Hirendra Nath Dutta, the Rev. Promotho Lall Sen, the Rev. C.F. Andrews, Principal R. Venkat Ratnam, the Hon. Sir Protul Chandra Chatterjee, Major B.D. Bose, and Principal T.L. Vaswani. It will be the first gathering of its kind in the Orient. The American and European delegates will on their way visit and hold meetings in London, Budapest, Constantinople, Athens, Cairo and Colombo. On the conclusion of the session in India the Congress will proceed to China and Japan, where preparations are being made on a large scale to hold sessions at Shanghai and Tokio.

DISGRACEFUL BRAWL

FREE FIGHT IN CHURCH.

SUFFRAGETTES SOUNDLY THRASHED.

INDIGNANT CONGREGATION.

"HUNGER STRIKERS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO DIE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

A number of brawling suffragettes who yesterday invaded the Brompton Oratory were violently attacked by the ladies of the congregation. The space near the pulpit was strewn with haircombs, feathers and fragments of clothing. The Vergers finally rescued the intruders and carried them out. Their faces were bleeding and the ladies were still beating them with umbrellas.

Crowds broke up several meetings in the parks.

"The Standard" strongly endorses the leading article published in "The Times" arguing that the "hunger-strikers" should be allowed to die.

PALACE SUCCESSFULLY RAIDED.

An engineer's fitter was captured in Buckingham Palace last night. He had surmounted a considerable chevaux-de-frise, thereby tearing his clothes to rags, and had forced an entrance in the basement. He ransacked several servants' rooms, changed his clothes and finally entered the bedroom of one of the Queen's pages who was awake and raised an alarm.

A CURIOUS CHALLENGE.

The man who was arrested in Buckingham Palace declares that he wanted to refute the statement made in connection with the suffragette raids that the entry to the Palace was impossible and accepted a challenge to this effect. He appears to be a respectable man.

FOOLISH FREAK TO OUTDO SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, June 8.

At Bow Street to-day counsel said that the fitter Pike, who was arrested in Buckingham Palace, appeared to be a respectable man. He had been guilty of a foolish freak, but he had had domestic trouble and had been drinking.

The defendant admitted that he did it in order to outdo the Suffragettes.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

EXTENDING THE FIELD OF THE POST OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

The Committee on Wireless Telegraphy recommends that Government shall appoint a National Research Committee, co-ordinating with the work of the Post Office, the Admiralty and War Office, with a laboratory, etc. The Committee are to be twelve in number representing the various departments.

INDIAN TEA INDUSTRY.

A MARKET FORECAST BY "THE TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

"The Times" says that the effect of the recent reports on the Indian tea companies strengthens the view as to the exceedingly favourable state of the Indian tea industry.

The results of last year and the outlook in this have caused quite a stir in the tea share market. Prices have held firm with an advancing tendency.

SITUATION IN FRANCE.

INEFFECTUAL CABINET MAKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 7.

M. Ribot has been invited to form a Cabinet.

SITUATION IN ASIA MINOR.

GREEKS OUSTED BY MUSSULMAN REFUGEES.

VIGOROUS PROTEST BY GREEK GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8.

While the situation of the Greeks in Thrace has improved the Greeks on the Marmora and the Aegean coasts of Asia Minor are being ousted wholesale by the Mussulman refugees from Macedonia.

25,000 GREEK REFUGEES AT CHESME.

ATHENS, June 8.

Greece has renewed its vigorous protest against the persecution of the Greeks in Asia Minor. Besides taking these steps in Constantinople, the Greek Government has also drawn the attention of the Powers to the situation. The stream of refugees from Asia Minor has not abated. It is semi-officially announced that 25,000 Greeks are now at Chesme awaiting steamers to convey them to Greece.

PANAMA CANAL.

COMPROMISE FORCED ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 8.

The Administration has been forced to accept a compromise in the case of an amendment to the Panama Bill, declaring that the passage of the bill shall not be construed as a relinquishment of any right which the United States may have under the treaty with Great Britain or any other country to exempt vessels of the citizens of the United States from the payment of tolls, or as affecting the sovereignty, ownership, control or management of the Canal or the regulation of traffic in the Canal. The Senate is expected to vote on the new amendment to-day.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

CAPTAIN CHEAPE INJURED IN A PRACTICE GAME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

An accident occurred to Captain Cheape on Saturday while playing in a practice game. He was struck in the face by Mr. Phipps's stick. He then fell and severely injured his nose. It was at first feared that he would be unable to play in the test matches but the doctor now says that he will probably be well enough to take his place. The injury consists of the dislocation of the cartilage of the nose.

The accident occurred in the last practice game before the international contests. The English team beat their opponents, the Duke of Penaranda, Mr. Rumsey, Lord Wimborne and Mr. Phipps, by 6 goals to 4½. Both sides played well. The accident occurred near the end of the last period. Lord Wimborne then replaced Captain Cheape and Mr. Beadlestone replaced Lord Wimborne.

EXPLOSION OF A BALLOON.

MANY PERSONS INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8

A hundred persons were injured and 28 were taken to hospital as the result of an accident which occurred at a country fete near Epernay, caused by the explosion of a balloon just as it was about to ascend.

SIR STANLEY ISMAY'S FUNERAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GOTACAMUND, June 8.

The funeral of Sir Stanley Ismay, took place this morning. At the graveside were present all the leading Civil and Military officers and the prominent ladies of the station His Excellency Lord Pentland also attended the funeral and was accompanied by Captain Allanson, Military Secretary, and Captain Grooves, A. D. C.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in January, between Harry Lechler Nicholson, youngest son of Sir Frederick and Lady Nicholson, of Coonoor, South India, and Dorothy Mary elder daughter of the late Mr. Arthur Vipan, of Leicester, and Mrs. Vipan, of Godalming, Surrey.

FRESH MEXICAN CRISIS THREATENED

IMPORTATION OF ARMS FOR REBELS.

HUERTA RESENTS AMERICAN ACTION.

MEDIATORS GETTING DESPONDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

The situation at Tampico has created a new crisis which may wreck the peace conference. Huerta insists that the United States shall not interfere with the Federals stopping ammunition from reaching the Rebels, inasmuch as the latter refused an armistice.

The delegates at Niagara Falls say that the outlook is black.

Meanwhile the United States warships at Tampico are dogging the Federal gunboats. The Rebels are erecting fortifications fearing a gunboat attack.

BLOCKADE OF TAMPICO.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

General Huerta has declared a blockade at Tampico and has sent two gun-boats thither to enforce his order. Presumably his object is to prevent the landing of arms for the Constitutionalists. The gun-boats will reach Tampico to-morrow.

TAMPICO—AN OPEN PORT.

Two American warships are following the gun-boats, the commanders of which have been advised that the United States regard Tampico as an open port.

The American steamer Antilla, with a cargo of arms, is expected at Tampico on Wednesday.

BRITISH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

CONSIDERABLE FALLING OFF LAST MONTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

Decreases in imports in May amounted to £2,176,029 and in exports to £1,807,072. The former consisted principally of food and drink and tobacco, £1,329,089, and raw wool, £346,965, while there was an increase in cotton of £11,971.

Decreases in exports were chiefly in iron and steel manufactures, £779,570 and cotton-goods £523,109.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

FINDING OF BOMB CAP AT ABAD BEHARI'S HOUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 8.

At the conspiracy trial to-day Mr. Broadway re-examined the approver for a few minutes only.

Mr. Petrie, Additional Superintendent of Police, Delhi, was called. He described in detail, the circumstances attending the house searches in Delhi, and especially those at Amir Chand's and Abad Behari's premises. The witness said at the latter search he made out a list separating the articles claimed by Ram Lal and Abad Behari. These were signed by the two accused who also signed the search list.

Mr. Bose, for Ram Lal, objected to this evidence on the ground that the signing of the documents and separate lists was tantamount to a confession by the two accused, that they were responsible for the documents they had signed.

Mr. Alston said all that the prosecution wanted was that Mr. Petrie should be asked to prove that these documents were really found at the search and were not smuggled into the exhibits afterwards.

Mr. S. K. Sen, of Calcutta, said that the prosecution did not want the signatures of the accused on these documents proved, simply to show they were seized at a certain house on a certain date. What the prosecution really meant was to have the signatures proved and subsequently to argue that the accused by signing the documents admitted their responsibility for them.

It was agreed that the question of the admissibility of this portion of Mr. Petrie's evidence should be argued later.

In the meantime Mr. Petrie swore that the exhibits in question had been seized at Abad Behari's house on 16th February, 1914. Mr. Petrie described how he found a number of envelopes in Amir Chand's office room. Some of the contents of these were a treatise on the use of poison for political purposes, a copy of "Tulwar," a letter bearing the monogram of the California University announcing the publication of the newspaper "Ghadar" in Urdu and Gurmukhi. This paper was afterwards proscribed by the Government of India The finding of the bomb cap at Abad Behari's and the chemical examiner's report thereon, were other interesting details in Mr. Petrie's evidence.

This witness was still under examination by Counsel for the prosecution when the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

HINDU IMMIGRANTS.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

NO STARVATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, June 7.

Instructed by the Government, a doctor has made examination of the people on board the Komagata Maru and reports that there is no suggestion of starvation, either self-imposed or otherwise.

The owners of the vessel have instructed Lloyds' agent to collect the price of the coal-cargo and the balance of the charter money by the 11th instant. Another demand on Gurdit Singh for money has been refused and if the monies are not paid by the 11th instant, the agent will instruct the captain to return to the East.

MINISTER AND HUNGER STRIKE.

FASTING BY DAY AND FEASTING BY NIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, June 8.

In the Dominion House of Commons on Saturday the Minister of the Interior announced that in accordance with his orders the Indians on board the Komagata had been offered two tons of flour and two hundred pounds of rice and bread with some fruit.

The Indians had, however, refused to accept the offer unless *ghi*, fifty-five sheep and goats, a hundred live fowls, and two hundred boxes of cigarettes were included.

The Minister added that the department's agents feared no ill effects from any hunger strike, as while the Hindus fasted by day they feasted by night.

AMENDMENT TO IMMIGRATION ACT.

The Member for Vancouver gave notice of an amendment to the Immigration Act excluding all natives, naturalised or not, coming from any country in Asia south of the fiftieth parallel, except citizens of a country having a special agreement with Canada. It is not likely that the amendment will be considered owing to the lateness of the Session.

LARGEST BRITISH NAVAL ASSEMBLY

THE KING WILL REVIEW 400 WARSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

The King will review the first, second and third fleets and all the flotillas at Spithead on July 18th. There will be the largest assembly of battleships seen in home waters. Altogether about 400 vessels will take part in the review.

EDITOR OF "RAILWAYS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 8.

Mr. T. J. Mcloughin takes up the editorship in Calcutta of "Railways" and not the "Railway Times" as has been stated.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

THROUGH BOOKING RESUMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 8.

Through booking of passengers, parcels, and luggage over the Sagaing-Alon branch of the Mu Valley Section of the Burma Railways has been resumed, but transhipment over a breach of about two miles will be necessary near Anlakatpa, the flag station between Wungbye and Natyekan.

BENGAL AND ASSAM MEDICAL CADRES

SCHEME FOR AMALGAMATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 8.

A scheme has been sanctioned for the amalgamation of the medical cadres of Bengal and Assam upon lines designed to safe-guard the interests of the officers of both provinces. It has been decided that medical officers belonging to Bengal before the redistribution, will not be liable to transfer to Assam, also that Assam officers will not be posted to Bengal until they have put in five years service in their own province.

The Railway Board have issued instructions to the administrations of the State worked railways with a view to the more general adoption of electric lighting on State worked railways.

FAMOUS POET AND CRITIC

DEATH OF THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.

SWINBURNE'S MOST INTIMATE FRIEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The death is announced of Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton.

Theodore, Watts-Dunton, poet and critic, was born at St. Ives in 1836, but spent most of his life in London. He received a somewhat elaborate private education at Cambridge. Originally trained as a naturalist, he was afterwards brought up to the law, and passed his legal examination in 1863. He first attracted the attention of the literary public as a writer of sonnets. One of the chief of those who took an interest in his early poetical work was Dante Rossetti, whose intimate friend Mr. Watts became. Under Mr. Rossetti's influence he made a critical study of the Old Masters in Florence, Venice, and Rome. After Rossetti's death he expounded the principles of his art in the "Nineteenth Century" and elsewhere. Mr. Watts-Dunton, then Mr. Watts, became literary and artistic critic to the "Examiner" at a time when that paper was being brilliantly conducted by Prof. Minto, who numbered among his contributors such men as Mr. Swinburne and Mr. W. Bell Scott. When Prof. Minto left the "Examiner" Mr. Watts-Dunton retired also, and became one of the chief writers in the "Athenaum," in the columns of which, as well as in the "Encyclopaedia Brittanica," 9th edit, he founded a school of poetical criticism which aims at testing literary efforts by the light of first principles only. Mr. Watts-Dunton's articles in the "Excyclopaedia" are to be reproduced in volume form under the title "Poetics"; and his "Reminiscences of George Borrow" are shortly to be reprinted from the "Athenaum." He was a busy contributor to the "Quarterly Magazine," the "Nineteenth Century," and Ward's "English Poets." He is specially noticeable as an expounder of the romantic movement and in "Aylwin, a Poetic Romance," published in October 1898, after being for twenty years well-known to a select circle in MS he has endeavoured to carry into scenes of contemporary life those principles of purely romantic art which have heretofore been expressed only in pictures of the past His art as a writer of sonnets is discussed in Rossetti's "Letters to Hall Caine," and in the preface to Mr. W. Sharp's "Sonnets of this Century," as well as in other works on that form of poetry. In 1807 he published "Jubilee Greetings at Spithead to the Men of Greater Britain," and "The Coming of Love." Mr. Watts-Dunton, was the most intimate friend of Mr. Swinburne, who for many years lived in his house at Putney.

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CANADIAN AGENCY, LTD,

SUSPENDS PAYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

The Canadian Agency, Limited, of which Arthur Grenfell was the chief shareholder, announces that it has suspended payment.

A previous message stated that the suspension of payment of Messrs. Chaplin, Milne and Grenfell was due to the losses and withdrawals consequent on the operations of the partner, Mr. Arthur Grenfell, who, it is said, greatly mixed up the affairs of the Canadian Agency, Limited, which is deeply involved in the purchases of Grand Trunks.

A CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

A subsequent correction in the message regarding Milne, Grenfell and Co., shows that the message should have read:—"A partner in the firm recently withdrew from the Stock Exchange" instead of as sent.

The message as received was as follows:—

The well-known financial house of Messrs. Chaplin, Milne and Grenfell have suspended payment and have withdrawn the firm from the Stock Exchange in consequence of very heavy losses.

SUNK LAUNCH LOCATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 8.

The launch Ellen which sunk in a squall last week has after a protracted search been located by the Port Trust vessel Goliath in a considerably silted condition.

DEATH OF I.M.S. OFFICER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 8.

Lieutenant J. Scudamore, I.M.S., died at Simla last night of fever and lung trouble contracted during the recent bad weather on a walking tour from Chakrata to Simla.

INDIAN COASTING TRADE.

JAPAN'S COMPETITION.

SIR V. CHIROL EXPOUNDS THE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

Replying to a complaint in "The Times" that British vessels are rigorously excluded from the Japanese coasting trade while a Japanese company has actually inaugurated a service between Calcutta and Rangoon, Sir Valentine Chirol points out that Japan is perfectly entitled to participate in the Indian coasting trade.

While her competition is unwelcome to British companies, it may, from the standpoint of purely Indian interests, be beneficial.

Referring to the prestige which a powerful fleet confers on a merchant flag, he says that Japan doubtless benefits to some extent by the practical withdrawal of the British Navy from the Far East; but we should remember that it is only our alliance with Japan which has enabled us to reduce our powerful squadron in the Far East to a mere skeleton.

PRINCE OF ALBANIA INSPECTS FORTIFICATIONS.

INSURGENTS ROUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, June 7.

Prince William of Wied has made a tour of the fortified position outside the town.

Commander Thomson, who is charged with the organisation and arming of these positions, and General Deweer, Commander-in-Chief of the Gendarmery, are going to Holland on leave.

VIENNA, June 8.

A telegram from Durazzo says that the Government troops attacked and routed the insurgents near Tirana.

THE ENGLAND OF TO-DAY.

LADY BRYCE'S VIEW OF SEVEN YEARS' CHANGE.

A striking personal impression of England and its problems after an absence of seven years was given by Viscountess Bryce on May 19 at the annual conference of the Women's National Liberal Association at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, says the "Daily News."

"It seems to me," she said, "that I have come back to a new England, and I confess I have not yet found my bearings."

She was struck with the more widespread interest now shown in all sorts of social questions. She thought we had more of the sense of the duty we owed to the community, and had come to recognise the value of personal service more than we did.

"Nowadays," she declared, "everybody seems to think they owe something individually to the community. We are all coming more and more to recognise that it is really the individual who counts, and that therefore we must attend more and more to the upbringing, the education, the health, and the general conditions of the individual from the very beginning, in order that we may have a community which is really able to take a hand in its own government. As the result of this we have entered on a large programme of social reform."

One thing which she had noticed with a good deal of concern was the lessening of respect for law and order. The present talk of getting things by force and by civil war had puzzled people in other countries.

"It seems to me," Lady Bryce added, "that at this time of great crisis it is the duty of every man and woman to stand for the constitution, to stand for law and order, to stand for peaceful progress as in the past."

As to the influence exercised by British women, Lady Bryce said it was a striking fact that in Australia and New Zealand, where women had the vote, they seemed to be less interested in public questions than they should be, and had less influence on political and social questions than English women had. "On the whole, I have come to the conclusion that English women do lead the world in interest in public work," the speaker declared. "I am quite certain that English women have more influence on public questions and on political questions even without the vote than any other women in the world." (Applause.)

Lady Bryce presided at the morning session, which was also addressed by Mrs. Asquith.

The Premier's wife defined the spirit of Liberalism as "hope and peace." "The spirit of the Unionist party," she added, "is slightly different. It has just the same ideals probably, but it goes to work in a different way. It works with more anxiety and has not the same freshness and hope. It belongs to what might be called the middle-aged view of life." (Laughter.)

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

ABSOLUTE STAGNATION.

DIFFICULTIES OF A BIG FINANCIAL HOUSE.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP PROSPECTS.

The markets were in a state of absolute stagnation and idleness in mail week. The difficulties of a big financial house are again referred to. This is evidently the firm of Messrs. Chaplin, Milne and Grenfell, whose failure was reported in a Reuter's telegram on Saturday.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 22.

The wisest members of our Stock Exchange have been those who, taking advantage of the wonderful weather that we are having just now, have kept away from the City and enjoyed a spell of country or seaside life. Absolute stagnation and complete idleness have characterised every day since last I posted to you and, though here and there comparative firmness in prices may be chronicled, changes as a rule have not been reported either way. An adverse feature has been the tendency of money rates to harden, although curiously enough some of those particular descriptions that are supposed to be affected by dear money, notably Consols, India issues, Transvaal Three per cents. and Irish Land Stocks are all ½ to ¾ better on the week. The financial atmosphere is clearer in the City than was the case last week, but not healthy as some would have us believe. There is no doubt that the big financial house whose difficulties I referred to a week ago, was in a far more difficult position than even better informed persons imagined. It has yet to be seen to what extent the help the banks afforded it at the last settlement will permanently solidify its position again.

At the moment the air is charged with rumours, one of which at least is not without foundation. It seems that one of the creditor firms, whose acquiescence was necessary to make the arrangement go through, is not in a position to make the consequent sacrifices. However, having gone as far as they have, it is not likely that the powerful interests in the City will now let the house in question "go under."

WEAK SPOTS ABROAD.

In the meanwhile it is certain that there are some dangerously weak spots in Paris and other foreign bourses. The former market was badly hit by a sharp fall in Peruvian Corporation Stocks on the confiscatory policy adopted by the Peruvian Government. It is probably the want of definite knowledge as to what is really beneath the surface on the Continent that is the trouble; in these times of overwrought nerves rumour is generally more serious than fact. Among the unpleasant influences have been some speeches by labour leaders on Railway matters. One leader in particular made the startling proposition of an eight hours day and an all round increase of five shillings a week in the pay of railway servants, irrespective of grade or service. There was no serious selling of Home Railway Stocks, but the sentiment engendered was revealed by a number of small declines.

Of course our market over here for American Rails is a mere reflection of New York. There is very little independent business doing. The undercurrent in Wall Street has been good for the past week and the prices over here have been maintained as a result. At the same time the market does not present any feature of interest. As regards foreign rails Mexicans recovered on the news of the fall of Tampico but have since reacted. Brazil railways have been well maintained which is strange as the position of Brazil has not improved and these are among the descriptions much affected by Paris conditions. More poor traffics have not affected Argentines.

As regards other sections of the Stock Exchange it cannot be said that the tone is bad, though business is on the most limited possible scale.

PARA RUBBER.

A friend who is an authority writes me regarding the question of hard Para rubber, and says that it is generally admitted that this material cannot be sold at an adequate profit even now. The fall of another penny or so in the price would result in the running of the industry at a loss. This seems to account for the unconcern shown by plantation people in face of the continued depression in value of their produce. Of course the idea is to starve wild rubber interests out of existence. With rubber anywhere about two shillings a pound in London the collectors on the Amazon later in the year will not be able to find buyers at Para.

AMERICAN COTTON PROSPECTS.

I have received a letter from a gentleman interested in cotton, who tells me, in the course of his remarks that the former years of wet Aprils in Texas were 1911-1912 and 1908-09 both of which had ultimately good yields; but so had 1912-13 when the rainfall was rather light. The subsequent May rainfall was just over two inches in 1911-12 and just over five inches in 1908-09 which were quite apposite in their volume yet the two crops turned over about equally well. Perhaps 1908-09 was an exception which proved the rule as to the theoretical harmfulness of a wet May, but probably the truer lesson is that we should not exalt any general theory into a superstition, regardless of other influences.

That a really big crop is needed next season is not to be denied, and certainly planters have every incentive to work for a great crop. To despair of its attainment at this early period of the season would be as unreasonable as to ignore the possibilities of a disappointment.

CANADIAN PACIFICS.

There has been a far better attitude towards Canadian Pacific shares during the past week, despite the fact that another poor traffic return has been published.

The Canadian Pacific occupies a unique position, not only in the railway world, but also in the commercial and political domain. It is not so long ago that the various parts of Canada were isolated one from the other, and it was easier to get to England from the East and West of Canada by water than for Eastern Canadians to get to British Columbia. In 1867 the Act of Union was passed, and as one of the conditions of the assemblage of the nine Canadian Provinces into one Dominion, a transcontinental railway was to be built. That railway was called the "Canadian Pacific," and was to run from a point on the Atlantic to a point on the Pacific, the latter being Vancouver, in British Columbia. The main line was to cover something like 3,500 miles east to west, and was to be built by the Dominion Government. The construction was begun in 1875, but after some years it was found that such enterprise had better be placed into private hands, and the Dominion Government had the good sense to give the Canadian Pacific its charter in 1881, under which, subject to completing the unfinished line, the C. P R. received 25,000,000in cash, and 25,000,000 acres of land. Not only that, the line was also given perpetual freedom from taxation of every kind—that is, Dominion, or Provinces, or city. It is useless to enlarge at this time of day, when everyone is more or less ground down by taxation of all kinds, on what that means to the Canadian Pacific.

The original transcontinental line was 2,900 miles surveyed, but, as I said above it worked out at something like 3,500 miles; linked up the important Provinces of the Dominion, and was gradually expanded into a system which to-day has its own mileage of 12,000 and a total mileage owned and controlled of 16,000, and is still building, at the rate of one mile a day, spur and connecting lines which are of the utmost value in a country developing in the economic direction as Canada is at this time. This railway expansion alone would account for much of the favour that has been given to the Dominion by not only Canadian interests or United States interests in very generous measure, but in overwhelming measure by British investors, and genuine holders spread all over the continent of Europe.

CHASE AFTER OPIUM SMUGGLERS.

BIG SEIZURE NEAR CALCUTTA BOTANIC GARDENS.

Despite the many seizures, raids and arrests of opium smugglers made by Customs and Excise Officers of Calcutta the illicit traffic in these drugs does not appear to decrease. On the contrary it would seem that there is still an extensive trade being carried on in the drugs.

A few days ago writes the "Englishman," Messrs. Maitland, Adams and Wood were deputed to enquire into a case in which a gang of men were alleged to be implicated. The officers proceeded to the King of Oudh's Park at Garden Reach from where the opium was likely to be made over to the gang. They kept a close watch from 10 p.m. till 2 a.m., but as no trace of the men was found, they left and returned at seven o'clock. They were, however, kept well informed of the movements of the gang and the three officers, who were in concealment, kept watch till 11 p.m.—over sixteen hours. The night was dark and taking advantage of this the smugglers got away with the opium in a dinghy which was lying in readiness at a bathing ghat in the vicinity. The officers, however, not to be outdone promptly hired a dinghy and followed in the track of the smugglers, whose boat was seen to anchor near the Botanic Gardens. A man in disguise was sent ashore in another boat which anchored some distance away. The latter kept a watch for about three hours, when he noticed a number of men leaving the dinghy with two large bundles which they were seen to deposit in the earth under a large tree near the river side. The dinghy with the smugglers then headed towards Garden Reach. So adroitly were their movements carried out that, for a time, they evaded the vigilance of the officers. Though the spot where the opium was buried was found, the drug was not removed, but a close watch was kept on the place in the hope that the men would return and take it away. The latter, however, were as well informed as the officers and so long as a watch was kept, no smugglers turned, up, and after a three days' guard had been kept, the opium was taken charge of by the officers. When the bundles were opened at the Customs House they were found to contain twenty seers of opium, valued at over Rs. 1,500. From information gathered by the officers it was ascertained that this opium was about to be taken to Rangoon, where it could have been disposed of for Rs. 3,000. The opium has been forfeited.

"MONSOON SET IN."

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM SIMLA.

SHOWERS IN BOMBAY.

"Monsoon set in; lower signal."

In these words, contained in a telegram to the Port Officer, Bombay, the Meteorological Department, Simla, announce the arrival of the all-important rains. The official weather report from Simla also states that the monsoon has extended into Gujerat.

All the weather signs in Bombay during the week-end have been indicative of the approach of the monsoon. The sea is getting more disturbed and on Sunday evening and yesterday was breaking in showers of spray at Marine Lines, and over the middle ground island in the harbour. The showers yesterday afternoon and evening were quite of the monsoon type except that they did not last very long. The next few days should see the monsoon fairly established in Bombay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujerat, fairly general in the west of Central India and Rajputana, and local on the south Kathiawar coast, south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. On the west of the Peninsula rainfall has been insignificant.

The forecast says that some showers are likely on the west of the Peninsula and in Gujerat, Rajputtana, Kathiawar and possibly in the United Provinces and the central parts of the country.

CONDITIONS AT SEA.

Captain A. Currie of the s.s. Kirklee which arrived on Sunday from Calcutta reports having met with rough to moderate monsoon during the voyage.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Barpeta, Captain Minett, which reached here on Sunday from Buscreh, reports having fallen in with fresh monsoon during the voyage with a heavy swell, but no rain.

ALL-INDIA SANSKRIT LITERARY CONFERENCE.

The All-India Sankrit literary conference, called the Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan, held its first sitting in the premises of the Rishikul Brahmcharyashrama, at Hardwar on the 2nd June 1914. It was attended by distinguished Pandits and orientalists from all parts of India, largely from the Punjab, the United Provinces and Behar, including hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

M. M. Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph. D. Principal of the Sanskrit college, Calcutta, was voted to the chair. There were learned papers and lectures on the Vedas, Upanishade, the six systems of Philosophy, poetry, Rhetoric, Medicine, Hindu law, Socio-religious institutes and on other subjects. The proceedings of the meeting were conducted in Sanskrit. The chairman M. M. Dr. Vidyabhusana in his interesting address observed on the appropriateness of the 1st All-India Sanskrit Conference being held at Hardwar, which he said was known to Europe at the time of Ktesias and Pliny. The Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsiang, who visited the place in 636 A. D, knew it by the name of the Gangadwar (the gate of the Ganges). While the town on it was known as Mayapur. The sanctity of the place formed the subject of a chapter of the Padmapuran, and poet Kalidas makes a charming reference to it as being the place whereby the Ganges flowed in its downward course from the Himalayas. After giving a short sketch of the high ideal of the student life in ancient India the chairman made certain practical suggestions for the permanence of the All-India (Sanskrit (Conference, and) for the collections of Mes and printed Sanskrit books. Prayers were offered for the long life of his gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, who on the occasion of his gracious visit to India expressed his earnest desire for the conservation of ancient learning in this country.

BENEFICENT MICROBES.

BACTERIA THAT FERTILISE THE SOIL.

Professor Bottomley, lecturing before a large audience at the Royal Botanic Gardens during mail week on "Bacteria and the Soil," referred to the discovery of the fertilising microbe, the azotobacter. This microbe lives on free nitrogen, and on being cultivated in a specially sterilised medium becomes a fertiliser. This discovery would, said Professor Bottomley, revolutionise agriculture by making the nitrogen in the air by the aid of this microbe a cheap and readily obtained fertiliser.

Other interesting points were made by Professor Bottomley in tracing the life of a bacterium, or microbe, which, he pointed out is a vegetable and not an animal protoplasm. Microbes, he said, are ubiquitous and necessary. They are so small that 35 million cholera germs could easily be accommodated on a postage stamp, while the nitrification microbes with which he was primarily concerned are only one-two hundred thousandth of an inch in size. Bacteria are necessary because they give the taste to all forms of food and drink, which without them would be quite unpalatable. The microbe breaks up the organism in which it lives, consumes some part, and leaves the rest as bacterial rubbish, which is in reality the flavour of the substance. This knowledge is being utilised by Americans, who are inoculating Florida cigars with Havana microbes to give them the true Havana flavour.

Micobes also produced "toxins," or poisons, but these could be killed entirely by exposure to sunlight.

THE LONDON Y.M.C.A.

PRINCE ARTHUR ON ITS WORK.

MESSAGE FROM GERMAN EMPEROR.

Prince Arthur of Connaught presided over a large and enthusiastic gathering in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the London Central Young Men's Christian Association held on May 18 at the Queen's Hall. Among those on the platform were Lord Reay, Lord Kinnaird, Colonel Sir R. Hennell, Sir T. F. Buxton, Sir F. S. P. Lely, Sir Merton Russell-Cotes, Sir J. M. McCallum, M.P., Sir W. Godsell, Sir A. Spicer M.P., the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P., Mr. Barnet Kenyon, M.P., Mr. E. Craig, M.P., Bishop Taylor Smith (Chaplain-General to the Forces), and the Bishop of Chelmsford.

Mr. J. J. Virgo, the General Secretary, stated that the Chairman had received the following telegram from the German Emperor:

"May I ask you to convey to the Young Men's Christian Association, as President of their meeting, my best wishes on the occasion of their 70th anniversary, and my heartiest appreciation of their work in promoting the moral and intellectual welfare of the younger generation.

"WILLIAM."

(Cheers.)

PRINCE ARTHUR'S SPEECH.

Prince Arthur of Connaught who was warmly cheered on rising said:

I wish to assure you how very much I appreciate the honour that I should have been invited to preside on such an eventful, and I may say epoch-making, occasion in the history of this Association. The fact that their Majesties have set the seal of their approval upon the work of the Y. M. C. A. by their visit to their premises last March was a sufficient reason for me to come here to-night to take part in the proceedings to celebrate the 70th anniversary of this institution, which has done such an enormous amount of good for the welfare of young men in helping them to become good citizens and to live upright and honourable lives. (Cheers.) But when I accepted this invitation I was not aware that it would be my proud privilege to announce to you the result of a campaign, which we owe to the devotion and zeal of the proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph," in the interests of this Association. I understand that a fortnight ago £40,000 was required to wipe off a debt still remaining on the London Central Y. M. C. A. and Mr. Harry Lawson has just informed me that the sum of £36,604 has been subscribed up to the present moment. I feel sure that the remaining small amount will soon be assured to you. (Cheers.) The "Daily Telegraph," I may confidently say, has always been to the fore in appeals of such a deserving nature, and I am sure that I am voicing the opinion of the assembled company when I say how truly and deeply grateful we are to Mr. Lawson for his hard work on behalf of the Association, and how sincere are our congratulations on such a successful result.

THE DRIVING POWER OF CHRISTIANITY.

Gentlemen, I am a young man myself, and I do not propose to preach a sermon or approach you in a missionary spirit, but I do feel that this Association is yet another proof of what I prefer to call the extraordinary "driving power" of Christianity in the best sense of the word. (Cheers.) Seventy years ago, I understand that twelve young men met together in a little room, to consider if it were possible to introduce religious services into every large establishment in London, and from these small beginnings this wonderful organisation, with its 8,500 Associations in 54 different countries, a membership of one million and a quarter men, and property worth 17 millions, has grown. I maintain that this Association has prospered and made such gigantic strides because its underlying principles have been to imbue its members with the true ideals of carrying personal religion into all the daily affairs of life without any undue ostentation and parade of religious virtues. A few nights ago I had the opportunity of visiting the premises, and saw the work of the institution as it is being carried on from day to day. I confess that I was amazed by its wide sphere of activities, both from the educational and recreative standpoints, and I only regretted that I had exceeded the age limit for membership by a few months. (Laughter.) I affirm, then, that from every point of view—intellectual, physical, moral—an institution such as this is intended to be, partly literary, useful for those who study in earnest, attractive to the many whose chief aim is amusement has in all these capacities a very real and substantial value. I was much struck by the prospectus with reference to the scheme of instruction, from which I gathered it was essentially commercial in character, and was very glad to learn that there were special facilities for learning modern languages. For a commercial nation like ourselves the knowledge of foreign languages seems to me most necessary, and I feel certain that young City clerks will take advantage of the opportunities offered them for acquiring a knowledge of French and German, which will enable them to compete with the clerk of foreign extraction, who I suppose must be in request at the present time to deal with foreign correspondence in business houses in the City. I also noticed that there were lectures on public speaking, and I wish, for the sake of my audience, it had been possible for me to go through a stringest course before coming here to-night. (Laughter.)

CLEAN ENGLISHMEN.

I think the greatest compliment we can pay to any of our fellows is to describe him as a "clean Englishman." To my mind, it conveys a great deal more than the fact that he has had a bath and brushed his hair. (Laughter.) It means that he is clean in min as well as body, which is most certainly of equal if not of more importance, and I am of opinion that the Young Men's Christian Association has in the past produced, and is now producing, this very-much-desired type, owing to the thoroughly sound lines on which it is being run and owing to its most praiseworthy aims and objects. This Association gets hold of the young men in this great City, and I am afraid it cannot be said of London, as was told me of a small capital on the Continent, that there was no danger of a "young man going to hell in it, because there was no hell there to go to." (Laughter.) The building seems to me to provide a real home for many a young man who is making his start in life, where he can find and make friends in what seems to me a first-class residential club, which affords him every facility for social, literary, and athletic intercourse with his fellow members. It is for these reasons therefore, that I bring the claims of this great organisation before the public. I claim that it is carrying out not only a national but an international work of the greatest importance, because I was so very glad to learn on Friday night that it offers a home for the "young stranger in our midst" in the shape of young men who are dwelling amongst us in the pursuit of their different business and vocations. This fact, I am sure, cannot fail to foster that spirit of friendship between ourselves and our friends on the Continent, and conduce towards that idea of European and world peace which we all so much desire. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of Chelmsford and Sir Albert Spicer also delivered addresses.

MR. WILLIAM FANCETT.

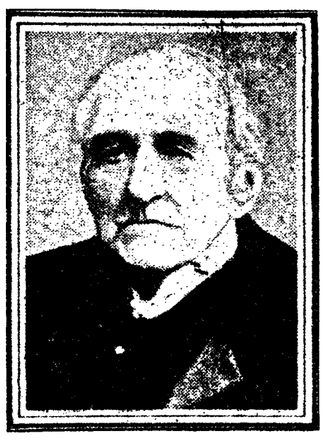

Photo by Giles.

The oldest inhabitant of Maidstone, who has entered on his hundredth year. He is one of the best known members of the Maidstone Conservative Club, and was for seventy-five years a Sunday school teacher in the neighbourhood. Mr. Fancett claims to be the only person now living who canvassed for Benjamin Disraeli on the occasion of his first attempt to enter Parliament.

OCCUPATIONS IN INDIA.

THE CENSUS.

Sir Athelstane Baines presided over a meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, when Mr. E. A. Gait, formerly Census Commissioner for India, read a paper on the Indian Census. It was stated in the paper that of every hundred inhabitants of India seventy-two were supported by pasture and agriculture, eleven by industry, two by transport, and six by trade, and only nine by all other forms of occupation. In the cities the functional distribution more closely resembled that in England. Nearly half the inhabitants of cities were supported by industrial pursuits or by trade, and only 6 per cent. by agriculture. The local variations were considerable. Agriculture supported only half the population of the Punjab against four-fifths of that of Assam. By far the largest propertion of traders was found in Burmah, where industries were more centralised, with the result that a larger distributing agency was required. The extremely primitive character of the functional distribution in India was shown by the fact that 90 per cent. of the people were engaged in twenty-six simple vocations commonly followed in every village, such as pasture and agriculture, grain husking and parching, basket-making, and oilpressing. Of the total population rather more than half had been returned as workers. This category included about two-thirds of the males but less than one-third of the females. The industrial census showed that there were in the whole of India 7,113 factories as defined at the census—*i.e.*, places in which at least twenty hands were employed—which gave employment to 2.1 million persons, or seven in every thousand of the population. Of these persons 704,000 were employed in the tea gardens, 143,000 in collieries, 29,000 in gold mines, 308,000 in cotton mills and 222,000 in other textile industries.

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 8.

The Madras Government have decided to open a college for women in Madras from 1st July, the idea being mainly to enable women who are averse from moving about freely in public to prosecute their studies for university courses and be thus educated and trained as teachers.

The President of the Parsi Anjuman, Karachi, has received the following cable from New York dated 4th June, 1914:—"Dastur and Mrs. Dhalla were distinguished guests at Columbia convocation to-day. Have written Bombay.—Professor and Mrs. Jackson."

MAPPING BOMBAY.

LARGE SCALE SURVEY OF CITY AND ISLAND.

WORK TO TAKE OVER THREE YEARS.

Although work has been in progress for the last eight months, during which time quite a small army of surveyors and their attendant chainmen have invaded several districts in Bombay it is not generally known that a new survey, on a large scale of Bombay city and island is being undertaken. On making inquiries yesterday a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" obtained some interesting details of this big and important undertaking.

The present survey maps of the city and island of Bombay are hopelessly out-of-date and are practically useless as a guide to public bodies when planning schemes for the improvement and development of any particular area. The last survey was made some time in the sixties, and during the half century which has elapsed since then the city and island have developed and expanded beyond all knowledge. Bombay to-day is as different to the Bombay of fifty years ago as it can well be, and the maps which were prepared after the last survey are of little or no use, while in many cases they have been found to be actually misleading. From time to time attempts have been made to bring sections of the map up-to-date but this tinkering or patchwork has not been successful, and it was decided last year by the Government of Bombay to have an entirely new survey made and new large-scale maps prepared.

The average layman, whose knowledge of maps is confined to being able to find places on them after they are finished, can have but a faint conception of the amount of work involved in preparing for a survey of this kind in a thickly populated place like Bombay. Before a start can be made with the actual survey hundreds of sketch plans and drawings have to be got out, experiments as to the ultimate cost of the work to be made, a staff has to be got together and trained, and multitudinous other details have to be attended to, all of which take time and cost money. A start was made with this preliminary work last October, an experimental block was surveyed, and very soon now the surveyors will be busily at work in the Fort.

The officers in charge of the survey have been helped in their work by the fact that the Trigonometrical Survey of Bombay, in connection with the Trigonometrical Survey of the whole of India, has just been completed. This work has taken two years to carry out, and points which have been established in it have been taken as points for the new survey.

When the new maps are completed they will be found to be extremely full of detail, and extremely useful not only to public bodies,—who, as has been said, have been hampered in the work of preparing improvement and development schemes by the lack of proper modern maps—but also to private individuals, owners of property and so forth. The maps will be on a very large scale—40 ft. to an inch—and every thing will be shown on them—buildings, both permanent and temporary, streets, lanes, gullies, walls, drains, etc.

The survey and the preparation of maps is expected to take at least three years, and may take considerably longer. a fairly large staff of surveyors, draftsmen and other workers are already at work, and this staff will be considerably increased as time goes on. The map will be in sections, each of which will be lithographed as it is finished, and it is expected that copies of the sections will be available to the public as they are got out.

WHITE HOUSE WEDDING.

SIMPLE CEREMONY FOR MISS WILSON.

The fourteenth White House wedding took place on May 7 when Miss Eleanor Wilson, the President's youngest daughter, was married to Mr. William McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, wired the Washington correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

Simplicity was the keynote of the wedding, and, instead of being married in the ceremonial East Room, where the marriage of her sister, Mrs. Sayre was solemnised, the smaller Blue Room was the scene of the ceremony.

A small altar had been erected in front of the mantelpiece, on which is the clock presented by Napoleon to General Lafayette, and by him to the United States. The whole room was a bower of flowers, thousands of roses, palms and plants being in evidence everywhere.

The guests were confined to relations and personal friends of the bride and bridegroom, the members of the Cabinet and their families, members of the Supreme Court, and a delegation of Senators and Representatives.

Miss Wilson, who was dressed in an ivory satin gown with a long sweeping train trimmed with old and valuable lace, came in the Blue Room on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She was attended by her sister Margaret as maid-of-honour, her married sister as matron-of-honour, and by young Miss Sally McAdoo, daughter of the bridegroom, and Miss Nancy Lane, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior, as flower girls.

After the wedding a reception was held and, standing in a bower of flowers, the couple received the congratulations of their friends. As at the marriage of Mrs. Sayre, the presbyterian form of service was followed, and again the word "obey" was omitted.

HIGH COURT.

RE-OPENING AFTER SUMMER VACATION.

PRIVATE REPORT ON SPECIE BANK AFFAIRS.

The Bombay High Court re-opened yesterday after a two months' summer vacation. Only two Courts were formed on the Original side, as one of the judges is away on a month's leave. They were respectively presided over by the acting Chief Justice, Sir Dinshah Davar, and Mr. Justice Macleod.

Among the leaders of the Bar Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Strangman and Mr. Jinnah are absent being still in Europe, while the familiar figure of Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla is no longer to be seen owing to his unexpected death at Nasik during the summer vacation. His death has been much deplored by all the members of the Bar.

As usual, two Courts were formed on the Appellate Side. In the first Court, Mr. Justice Beaman sat with Mr. Justice Hayward, while the second Court was formed of Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

As the Port Trust suit, which is part-heard, was adjourned, Mr. Justice Davar had to deal at first with several small matters.

Mr. Justice Macleod spent a long time in disposing of Chamber work in the course of which the Liquidator of the Specie Bank made another private report to His Lordship about the Bank's affairs. In Court, His Lordship disposed of several motions before taking up suits.

The motion for the appointment of a receiver of the securities handed over by the Credit Bank to the late Mr. Choonilal D. Saraiya in the suit of the liquidator of the Credit Bank against the heirs of the late Mr. Choonilal and the liquidator of the Specie Bank stood over by consent of the parties.

On the Appellate side civil appeals from the mofussil were heard.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTED OWNERSHIP OF SHARES.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

NOORGOOL AHMED *vs.* KHATUBAI, WIDOW, AND ANOTHER.

This was a motion for a rule nisi on behalf of the defendants to set aside an ex parte decree passed against them by His Lordship on 31st March, 1914.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the defendants to apply for a rule nisi.

The facts are that the plaintiff, a Pathan merchant, filed this suit against the defendants for specific performance of an alleged agreement, dated 17th January, 1912, to transfer to him eight shares of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld. The defendants are the daughters of one Rahimabai, widow of Hajee Joosub Hajee Abdul Satar. Rahimabai was possessed at the time of her death of eight ordinary shares of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. The plaint stated that on 17th January, 1912, the plaintiff paid to the defendants a sum of Rs. 1,300 being the then market value of the said eight shares and the defendants agreed to apply at their own costs for Letters of Administration to the estate of Rahimabai, and to transfer the said shares to the plaintiff's name. The defendants prepared a petition for Letters of Administration but failed to proceed with the petition, and did not perform the agreement of 17th January, 1913. Consequently the shares were not transferred to the plaintiff's name. The plaintiff filed this suit, therefore, for specific performance of the agreement of 17th January, 1913, or, in the alternative, for the recovery of Rs. 1,792, being the market value of the said shares.

In a joint affidavit the defendants stated that the suit was filed by the plaintiff in collusion with one Jooma Hoosein and that the exparte decree was obtained fraudulently. They did not know the plaintiff and had had no dealings with him. Jooma Hoosein referred to above, was a distant relation of the defendants and had lived with them for some time. He being the only relative in Bombay, they entrusted to him all their matters for management. The said Jooma Hoosein was a spendthrift and used to visit a gambling house kept by one Halya, of which the plaintiff was the manager. In July, 1912, when the defendants got a dividend-warrant in respect of the eight shares from the Electric Co., they being illiterate and *purdanashin*, entrusted the matter to Jooma Hoosein. He took from them the said shares and on being asked for the return of the shares, said that the company declined to give the dividend unless the shares were transferred to the defendants' names. Later Jooma Hoosein got a petition for Letters of Administration prepared on their behalf and said that in the ordinary course it would take six months to obtain Letters of Administration. Hence the defendants kept quiet for some time. On again being asked for the shares, Jooma Hossein put them off on one pretext or another. Some time later Jooma Hoosein informed the defendants that he had lost a large sum in gambling and had, therefore given the said shares to the plaintiff in full satisfaction of the debts contracted at the said gambling house Jooma Hoosein asked them to wait, and promised that he would return the shares to them. Negotiations for amicable settlement, however, fell through, and they were under the impression that the hearing of the suit was fixed for the 1st April, 1914. On 31st March, Jooma Hoosein came and informed them that the plaintiff had obtained an ex parte decree against them on that date.

Under the circumstances above narrated, the defendants asked for a rule nisi against the plaintiff to show cause why the ex parte decree should not be set aside and a new trial granted. After hearing Mr. Kanga for the defendants, His Lordship granted the rule nisi.

Solicitors for the defendants: Mansukhlal, Hiralal, Mehta and Co.

A PLAINTIFF'S DUTY.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

GIRDHAR BECHAR *v.* MOTILAL LALCHAND.

This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff in support of a rule nisi granted by Mr. Justice Beaman on the 2nd of February, 1914. Mr. N. W. Pradhan appeared for the plaintiff in support of the rule. The first defendant appeared in person to oppose the rule.

Briefly, the facts are that the plaintiff had filed this suit against the original defendant, Lalchand Raghunath, praying for the dissolution of the partnership alleged to have been existing between the plaintiff and the defendants and for the recovery of his share in the assets and profits thereof. At the time the suit came on for hearing, viz., 9th January, 1914, the plaintiff was absent owing to his having been suddenly called away to Rampur. An application for postponement of the suit was made to His Lordship Mr. Justice Beaman. The defendants raised no objection, but His Lordship dismissed the suit owing to the non-appearance of the plaintiff. On 2nd February, 1914, a rule nisi against the defendants to appear and show cause why the suit should not be restored on the board for hearing was granted to the plaintiff by Mr. Justice Beaman.

The rule was argued before His Lordship, as Mr. Justice Beaman is sitting on the Appellate Side.

His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Pradhan for the plaintiff, discharged the rule, remarking that the plaintiff was allowed to file this suit in *forma pauperis* as an indulgence and it was his duty to be present at the time of the hearing.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Dubash and Co.

AN ADMINISTRATION SUIT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

CHIMNABAI, WIDOW, *v.* DULLA KUPPA AND OTHERS.

In the above case, the facts of which appeared fully in our columns, Mr. Justice Macleod delivered judgment of which the following is a summary.

The plaintiff, as administratrix of her deceased husband, Mahadoo Khandoo, filed this suit praying, inter alia, that the first defendant should render a true account of what was due to him on the mortgage dated the 16th December, 1909, of certain property situated at Haines Road, alleging that on that day Rs. 7,508 was due and not Rs. 16,500. By a decretal order of reference dated the 11th October, 1911, the Commissioner was directed to take an account of what was due under the mortgage on the footing that Rs. 6,000 only was due by Mahadu Khandoo on the 7th November, 1908. The Commissioner made his report to which the plaintiff filed exceptions. One of the exceptions was as regarded an item of Rs. 2,000 which the Commissioner found had been paid to the plaintiff in part consideration on the mortgage. On the 15th December I confirmed the decision of the Commissioner as regards this item, as there were no materials before me on which I could hold that the Commissioner was wrong on a pure question of fact. On the 24th January, 1914, the plaintiff applied for a review of my finding on her exception on the ground that she had recently discovered new and material evidence, namely, a writing by the first defendant bearing date the 16th December, 1909, admitting that he had received the Rs. 2,000 as a deposit. A rule was granted, and when it came on for argument it was arranged by consent that an issue whether the document was genuine should be set down for trial.

I have now heard the evidence on behalf of the plaintiff regarding the execution of this document now Ex. B. and it has also been necessary for both parties to call evidence, (1) as to what took place when the mortgage was executed on the 16th December, 1909, and when it was registered on the 19th December, (2) regarding the history of this litigation, and the litigation in connection with the estate of the plaintiff's husband, in order to test the genuineness of the plaintiff's story regarding the document in dispute. If I decide the issue before me in the plaintiff's favour it must follow that the plaintiff's story regarding the Rs. 2,000 is true, although I was not able to find that the commissioner was wrong in disbelieving it on the evidence before him. It is not disputed that the body of Ex. B. was written in 'Modi' character by one Ganesh Pandurang, formerly a teacher in a school at Jacob's Circle, now a petition-writer at the Post Office. The plaintiff says that the document came into her possession about the 10th January, 1914. If it had been in her possession on the 15th December, 1913, when her exceptions were argued she would most certainly have produced it. Therefore the document, if a forgery, must have been forged at the instance of Chimnabai and Tukaram between the 15th December, 1913, and the 10th January, 1914, as it is most improbable that Tukaram alone could have got it forged before the 15th December, 1913. The signature on Ex. B., written across a one anna postage stamp, is admittedly a clever imitation of the first defendant's signature. It was impossible for him to admit it as genuine considering the evidence he had already given before the Commissioner. I will first deal with the evidence of Mr. Agabeg who was called by the first defendant as an expert in vernacular hand-writing. Strictly speaking he did not claim to be an expert in the true sense of the word and therefore it is doubtful whether his opinion could be relevant, but no objection was taken by plaintiff's counsel to his giving his opinion.

Naturally he had devoted his mind to finding out reasons why he thought the signature was only a clever imitation.

His Lordship then went at great length into the reason why Mr. Agabeg considered the signature a forgery and said: "Mr. Agabeg's various reasons for considering it to be a forgery appear to be absolutely inconclusive. I must, therefore, consider the history of the plaintiff's suit, and the evidence in the case, to assist me in coming to a decision whether I can believe the first defendant's denial that the signature is his."

His Lordship then went into the history of the case, and the evidence at great length and said:—"The signature on Ex. B., resembles the first defendant's signature and I can find nothing in the evidence which could justify my holding it to be a forgery. Lastly on a review of the history of the case, and the evidence I think the probabilities that it was signed on the 18th and 19th December, 1909, and not after the 15th December, 1913, preponderate so strongly that I shall be justified in finding the issue in favour of the plaintiff.

It follows that the exception as regards the Rs. 2,000 must be allowed.

The plaintiff must have the costs of the hearing as regards the exceptions on the 15th December, 1913, and the costs of this hearing on review including the costs of the Rule.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Jehangir, Mehta and Somjee.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Mehta and Dalpatram.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PARTITION SUIT.

(Before Justices Beaman and Hayward.)

DALPAT PARSHRAM PATIL AND TWELVE OTHERS.

v.

GANPAT ANAND PATIL.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. B. Laghate, First Class Subordinate Judge of Nasik, who passed a decree for partition as asked for by the plaintiff-respondent.

This was a suit for partition brought by the plaintiff, Ganpat Ananda Patil, Against his Cousin Dalpat Parsharam Patil, and twelve other defendants who were all descended from one Parsharam, the uncle of the plaintiff. The Plaintiff also sued for possession of all the joint property mentioned in the plaint and claimed a half share of the whole, as the sole descendent of his father Ananda. The Defendants were all descended from Parasharam who was Ananda's brother. It was alleged that till June, 1910, all the parties lived together as a joint Hindu family and then the defendants refused to give to the plaintiff his share in the joint family.

The defendants pleaded that Ananda and Parasharam were separated about 35 years before the date of the suit. At that partition, Ananda got three survey numbers and one house, and thereafter he lived at Kashi and officiated as patel at that place. It was also pleaded that part of the property was not liable to division, and that another part was the self acquisition of the defendant Chiman.

The subordinate Judge, in passing a decree for partition, observed; "The story of the division at the time alleged appears to me to be in a high degree improbable. The defendant, Chiman's deposition on the point does not support it. His statement is so self-contradictory and confusing that a grave doubt arises as to the regular partition alleged by him and his brothers having ever taken place. My finding, therefore, is that there was no partition of lands, and that Ananda and Parsharam continued to be joint in the family estate, although they may have lived apart and dined apart."

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, confirmed the decree of the Lower Court.

Mr. Rangneker, with Mr. Kelkar, appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Lele appeared on behalf of the plaintiff-respondent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF JUNE, 1914.

For Consent Decree.

350-14—C P D'Cunha, Shantaram Bhauram Ravate v. Maneckji Ardeshir Limboowalla Mans. H M & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

3-13—Daphtary F and D, Dayabhai Panachand v Raichand Ghella and anr, Mehta and D, Part heard.

531-13—Purnanand and Co Moreshwer Bhai v. Yeshwantrao Anandrao Matubhai J and M.

604-13—Madhowji K and C Bai Jivkore widow v. Dayabhai Premchand Edgelow G W & Co.

112-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Manilal Nanji Lndali & anr v. Teppa Roopa Littie and Co.

154-14—Ardehsir H D & Co The Central Bank of India Ltd and anr v. Damodhar Balwant Joshi Sabnis & G.

S C Ct 731-27983-12—Daphtary F and D Hirji Mulji and anr v. Punja Jairam Madhowji K & C.

1106-12—Mulji and Th Fazulbhai Peer Mahomed Salemahomed Peermahomed Matubhai J and M.

813-13—Bick. M R and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v. Maneckbai widow and ors Shamrao M & H.

702-13—Payne & Co The Arab Steamers Ltd. v. Haridas Asanand & Sons a firm Bhaishanker K & G.

1122-12—Manchersaw & N Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai & Co a firm v Messrs Hormusji Rattonji Oomrigar & Co a firm Jehangir and S.

837-13—Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors. M B Chotia.

1027-13—Smetham & Co Aishabai widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

655-12—Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kallianji Rajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co.

1056-13—Captain & V Gomtibai v. Vallabhdas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D & D.

45-14—Jamsetji R & D Magana Nursee v. Rajanna Nursee Metha and D.

1149-13—J A Valles Anna Domingo Mariandas & anr v. Jaoquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187-13—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775-13—Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co. Crawford B and Co.

961-13—Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Carsondas Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary suit for disposal in Chambers.

420-14—Dubash and Co, Jeyroop Yeja and Co v William Cecil Paterson.

Suits for hearing and final disposal (in Court)

Short Causes.

378-14—Mulla and Mulla, Indersing Jasraj and anr v Rampratab Himatram and ors.

1146-13—Little and Co. Mathuradas Goculdas v The Hon'ble Arthur Hill Trevor, Smetham B and Co.

1168-13—Crawford B and Co. Marcks and Co Ltd v Raja Bahadur Raghoji Bhonsle, Dhanjishaw and Bat.

1190-13—Payne and Co, Premchand Raychand and Sons a firm v Narranji Dwarkadas.

17-14—Pestonji R K and Co. Bai Jeewanai widow v Shivdas Nagindas, Bhai K and Gir.

98-14—Jehangir G and B, Vallavahu widow v Messrs Maneck, Gangajar and ors, Ard H D and Co.

99-14—Soonderdas and Co, Shri Majioo alias Matoo Betiji Maharaj v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Matubhoy J and M.

106-14—Shamrao M and H, Bejonji Sorabji Vakil v Hirjibhoy Ardeshir Cooper and anr, Payne and Co.

212-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nandibai widow v Vaghji Vallabhdas and Co a firm, In person.

229-14—Surajmal and Co, Kanji Goolabchand and Co v Mangaldas Nagindas Motiwalla, Mulji and Tha.

241-14—F. P. Pavri, The Indian Cotton Co. Ltd v Hirasha Ganpatsha.

256-14—M B Chothia, Gopalji Cooverji and anr v Morarji Tribhowandas and anr, Dikshit and P.

280-14—Captain and V, Jethabhai Heerji v Damji Mowji and anr.

282-14—Bicknell M R and Co, Ishwardas Icharam Musharuwalla and ors v Harjimal and Sons a firm, Payne and Co.

285-14—Bhimji and Co, Vallabhdas Khimdas and Co a firm v Sunderdas Vassanji.

321-14—Jamsetji R and D, Kesovlal Chunilal and Co a firm v Dhanibai widow and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

379-14—Mirza M and M, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and anr v Magha Dooda.

389-14—Matubhai J and M, Govindram Dwarkadas a firm v Ramadas Bapubhai and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

415-14—Motichand and D, Messrs Motichand and Devidas a firm v Pinbai alias Korebai widow, Captain and V.

449-14—Tyabji D and Co, Sewaram Goculdas a firm v Dinanath Balcrishna Dandekar and anr.

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255-14—11-14—In person, Noorbai and ors v R D Sethna and ors, Mulji and Tha

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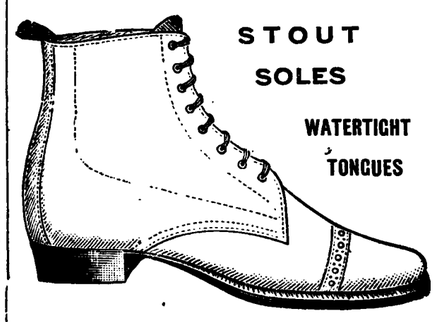

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OVER-FLESHINESS AND ITS CURE.

What to eat to get thin.

SOME USEFUL RECIPES.

(BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.)

MALAGA, April 21.

Last week I said that in this week's letter I would mention the three principal kinds of over-fleshiness, and the cure for them by the simple process of diet; so to begin then:—

No. 1. The weight which comes from overfeeding. Now very few people will own to the impeachment of eating too much, and every one thinks that they do not do it, when, as a matter of fact there are mighty few folk who do not overstep the bounds of food sufficient to keep the balance between the "food intake" and the "energy output," which I spoke of last week as being the real "maintenance diet." In any way, if either by taking in too much or unsuitable food and the balance is destroyed, so will there be a storage up of nourishment in the form of fat. The habit of a daily consumption of malt liquors, of any eating between meals, or after theatre suppers etc., all tend to this storage, with disastrous results to the figure.

No. 2. The weight which comes from lack of exercise. In this case the "food intake" remains the same but the "energy output" decreases. This is the kind from which folk who in their young days have led very active and busy lives, or athletes, suffer from as they begin the downhill path after middle age, when they slip into well-fed leisurely lives, thereby turning what was a "maintenance diet" into a surplus one with the same disastrous results to health and figure.

No. 3. The over-weight which is constitutional. This type is either inherited or comes from disturbances of certain rather mysterious secretions in the body. Though this type is best left to the physician, yet even in these cases, which are not very frequent, the principle of the "maintenance diet" is applicable too.

Now we come to the consideration of those who should and should not take a reduction-cure, and this is a very nice point to consider, as many folks do their constitutions great mischief by want of knowledge in this particular.

(A) Marked obesity, or more than 66lbs. over normal weight.

(B) Medium obesity, or more than 30 to 66lbs. over normal weight.

(C) Slight obesity, or less than 30lbs. over normal weight.

When marked obesity occurs in those under twenty years of age, it is best not to go in for a continuous reduction-cure, but to take it intermitantly, say, four or five weeks rigid fat-reducing routine twice a year only, the rest of the time trying to keep the balance between the "food-intake" and the "energy-output" as best they can.

In persons over sixty-five years of age no cure at all should be undertaken. Mild restrictions as to diet in aged fat people tending to the arrest of further development of fatty tissue, and not to cause a definite loss of weight may be undertaken under medical supervision. The correct time for any attempt at fat-reduction is when the vital energies of the body are strong.

ADOPTING OF SENSIBLE RULES.

Persons of medium obesity constitute the greater number of those seeking relief from surplus weight. People of this class are usually between thirty and fifty years of age, the period of the greatest mental and physical activity. For this reason, though they are often willing to undergo a rapid reduction-cure, they are rarely willing, or able, to persevere on the long lasting dietetic restrictions which alone can accomplish satisfactory results. It should be noted that with this class, as with the two others, care needs to be exercised in fat reduction.

Permanent and lasting results are not to be gained by a rapid course of restricted diet, but rather by establishing and keeping permanently sensible diet and exercise rules that suit the circumstances under which you live, which may became set habits. It is often better to undertake a course of rapid reduction by an energetic system of diet and exercise, and afterwards to adopt certain sensible rules at home. These rules should be arranged to suit your mode of life so that they may be continued over a long period. You must try to realize that the arduous and trying self-denial of a month or six week reduction-cure, is not going to effect a permanent reduction in weight *unless* you decide to give up many tastes and inclinations, and to persist in the treatment with patience and adhere conscientiously to the restrictions. The majority of stout people content themselves with some one-sided restriction that is not particularly inconvenient. For example, they stop drinking water with their meals, or eliminate soup from the daily menu or eat only the crust of bread, or take exercise by fits and starts.

Good lasting results in maintaining reduced weight are never accomplished by these halfway measures; by one or two short courses of energetic treatment each year, many people keep their weight down to comfort and convenience for the reason chiefly, that they have learned to understand what they must do to avoid any relapse.

NEED OF EXERCISE.

Besides a suitable diet, the most important thing in weight reduction is a sufficient amount of suitable and regular exercise. I say suitable, because it is a great point that the exercise, whatever form it takes, should be suited to the age, constitution and general health of the person undertaking it. A very great amount of harm is done in this connection, and the utmost care should be observed in starting with a really moderate amount and persuing it long enough to make quite sure that it is well within the power of the individual, before increasing the amount, which should be done with considerable caution. Should the subject of the fat-reducing course feel weaker and in less good health during the process, it is a sure sign that there is something wrong somewhere, either in the kind or amount of the exercise or in the kind and amount of food taken; the patient should feel stronger and better in health. Mountain-climbing is supposed to be one of the very best weight reducers, but that is only possible for a few; on the other hand, walking exercise which comes next, is within the reach of everyone, but here again there is walking and walking; it is no manner of use to take a dawdling stroll for an hour and think you have taken exercise in the true sense of the word; what you need is to walk for a certain time at such pace as you can go without causing overfatigue, keeping up this pace steadily the whole time and you will soon find that the pace at which you can go will sensibly increase. All the usual kinds of exercise are good but horse exercise and massage are considered the least so for reducing weight. Turkish and steam baths may be used in conjunction with exercise, but in no way take the place of it, for it must never be forgotten that fact cannot be sweated away it *must* be starved and worked away. The imposing reductions advertised by the use of the electric sweat baths, hydrotherapy, Epsom salt baths, and numberless medicated baths are very short lived. What all these baths really get rid of is the water in the system which, in most cases, the kidneys could have got rid of better and more easily. Certain health resorts, such as Carlsbad, Homburg, Marienbad, Harrowgate, Buxton, etc., have great reputations for weight reduction which has little to do with the medicinal properties of the waters, but is the result of the restrictions of diet and the exercises ordered. Not drinking at meals is indirectly of use, as no one is inclined to eat so freely when not drinking, and so the dry meal exercises a certain restraint on the appetite, but people are apt to imagine that the taking of much moisture at all conduces to fat forming. This is quite a mistaken idea, for flushing the system largely with water at other than meal times causes the kidneys to remove all sorts of acids and chemical matters which if left in the system would be inclined to cause fat to form. So let me assure you, as the opinion of many experts, that large quantities of hot or cold water taken between meals tends to the reduction of fatty, tissue, over and above the fact that it also cleanses the system and makes for better health. I have often said this in my letters, and now have been able to consult expert opinion on the matter, which has been given in a most emphatic way. This all the more applicable to a country like India where so much of the moisture of the body is taken off in abnormal perspiration. I now propose to give three lists which my readers may find of service as to:—1 What to eat to get thin quickly,—2 Every day diet that will not make fat,—and 3. Food you must avoid if you lose weight.

1. WHAT TO EAT TO GET THIN QUICKLY.

This diet list is for a systematic treatment to be continued not longer than six weeks.

7-30 a.m. breakfast—one glass of lemonade without sugar, 1½ ounces of lean ham or bacon, 1 dry roll, 1 cup of tea or coffee—no milk or sugar.

10 a.m. Fresh fruit—one variety allowed only at a time. Varieties to choose from apples, peaches, oranges, currants, sour cherries, grapes, strawberries and raspberries.

12 noon—Fresh fruit.

2 p.m.—Clear soup or broth 4 ounces. Abundant green vegetables, prepared without butter, oil or milk. Varieties allowed. Spinach, onions, French beans, lettuce, celery, cresses, white cabbage, asparagus, cauliflower, tomatoes and radishes.

Salad, without oil dressing.

1 or 2 glasses of lemonade, without sugar, sipped at least half an hour after the meal.

4-30 p.m.—Cup of tea without milk or sugar.

7-30 p.m.—Three ounces of lean beef, mutton or lamb; occasionally boiled fish or chicken.

One slice of toast, or brown or stale bread without butter. Radishes, sour pickles.

2. EVERY DAY DIET THAT WILL NOT MAKE FAT.

Those who are unable through force of circumstances and occupation to undertake a rountine fat-reduction diet cure may, by eating none but the following foods in strict moderation, considerably reduce over weight.

Fish.—All fresh fish boiled, without sauces, except salmon and eels.

Meats.—Lean beef, mutton, lamb, chicken and game, this last sparingly.

Eggs.—Boiled or poached.

Farinacious.—Dry toast, stale bread, unbuttered crusts, bran bread.

Vegetables.—Spinach, lettuce, celery, cresses asparagus, cauliflower, onions, white cabbage, Brussel sprouts, tomatoes, French beans, radishes and olives.

Desserts.—Ripe fruits only. Apples oranges, grapes, sour cherries strawberries, raspberries, peaches.

Drinks.—One cup of tea or coffee without milk or sugar, or one glass of lemonade without sugar, or pure water sipped half an hour after the meal.

A very little cheese may be taken now and again.

3. FOODS TO AVOID IF YOU WISH TO LOSE WEIGHT.

Thick soups or purees, salmon, all salt fish, pork, veal, sausage oil, all made dishes, fats, butter, milk, olive potatoes, macaroni, oatmeal, hominy, spices, rice, beetroot, carrot, turnips, puddings, pies, pastry, cakes, sugars, milk, cream, malt, or spiritous liquors, beers, sweet, wines champagne.

I have never had the chance before to procure so full a list of what to take and what to avoid in food and drink, and I hope some of my readers who sigh for a sylph-like form may have the courage to deny themselves many of the foods they like in order to obtain it, but I would again point out that the self-denial must be systematic and sustained. You had better not attempt it if you are not prepared for this, and whatever, you do, do not believe any medicine will reduce you without your having to deny yourself many of the pleasures of the table. My expert friend is most emphatic about this and says that diet and diet alone, systematically persisted in is the one and only means or reducing weight in a safe way. Starving is not required, but moderation is; and that is, where the difficulty comes in sometimes when one is feeling hungry and one should only eat just sufficient to satisfy it and no more. I add one more wise saw before I come to the end of this week's space, before you start on any of these reducing diets, make quite sure that you need them. So many people imagine themselves too weighty who are not any thing of the sort, they have only the soft plumpness and pretty curves suited to their age and height.

MYSTERIOUS 'MARQUESS.

STRANGE MORNING SCENE IN AN ESSEX VILLAGE.

A strange early morning scene in South Benfleet, an Essex village, in which a mysterious person, who claimed to be a marquess, was the chief actor, has been described by Mr. Phillips, of the Hoy Hotel. Mr. Phillips stated that on the evening of May 17, the "marquess" and a woman arrived at the hotel about eight o'clock. "About four o'clock in the morning there was a terrible row. My guest, who called himself the Marquess of——, and I have good reason to believe he is that gentleman, burst open my bed-room door," Mr. Phillips said. "I gave him the opportunity, 'Either get out or be shot,' but he kept moving his arms round and gesticulating wildly, still repeating who he was. Then he turned, rushed downstairs, burst open other doors, and got out into the back. Coming to the billiard-room windows, he made an attack on them and smashed them in. To do this he used his right hand, which was badly cut, blood streaming about the place."

For nearly an hour after (the "Southend Standard" says) the man appears to have gone up and down the roads with nothing on but his vest, declaring: "I'm the Marquess." He made a wreck of the hotel premises, bursting in doors and breaking windows. The toilet ware of the bed-room followed one after the other through the bedroom window into the courtyard. Mr. Phillips sent for a policeman, who had to handcuff the man owing to his violence. He was then driven to Rochford Infirmary, where he was detained until Tuesday, when friends took him away.

The Rochford authorities found on him cards bearing the name of a distinguished member of the peerage. On Monday evening an officer motored from London to the Hoy Hotel, and readily agreed to pay all claims for breakages. The woman is said to have returned to London by the earliest available train.

TROUBLE AT MECCA.

According to the Cairo Correspondent of the "Pioneer," there has been serious trouble of late in the Hedjaz, despite the contradictions issued by the Porte to the rumours that have been current. A merchant, who has just returned from the pilgrimage, has given the "Sudan Times" some interesting details on the matter. Some little while back a new Vali, Wahib Bey, was appointed to the Hedjaz and in due course he proceeded to take up his duties at Mecca where he arrived about three months after the conclusion of the pilgrimage. He first of all incurred the displeasure of the Emir, by declining to accept his hospitality and taking up his residence in the Government quarters. Next he interfered in local matters, which the natives had been accustomed to transact through the Emir, and the latter in order to avoid friction had to get the people to deal direct with the Government officials. Not content with this Wahib Bey announced his intention to build a railway line from Jedda to Mecca. This incensed the Arabs, for the pilgrimage is a source of income to thousands of them, since the absence of any railway forces the pilgrims to hire camels. He further incurred hostility by trying to introduce innovations such as Courts of Justice to replace the jurisdiction of the Sherif, who had up to then administered justice on the principle of the "Shera" (Koranic law), and a bridge on the Massa—the road along which the pilgrims perform the ceremony of running between Munah and Marwah; whilst the last straw was when he announced the Government's intention to introduce conscription amongst the Arabs. It did not take long for the resentment that was felt at the Vali's attitude and actions, to change into disaffection and for the disaffection to grow into a state of open hostility The net result of the new Vali's ill-timed efforts at reform was the transformation of the hitherto safe road from Jeddah to Mecca into a public danger and acts of highway robbery became a daily occurrence. So serious did the state of affairs become both at Mecca and Jeddah that the Porte had perforce to renounce its proframme of reforms. No sooner was the news known than quiet set in once mare and the Hedjas returned to its former peaceful through backward condition. *A propos* of Mecca and law courts, it is interesting to note that at that sacred city there exists what is called a "Court of Public Disgrace," presided over by a president, the duty of which is to put to public disgrace any persons convicted of drunkenness!

"O.T."

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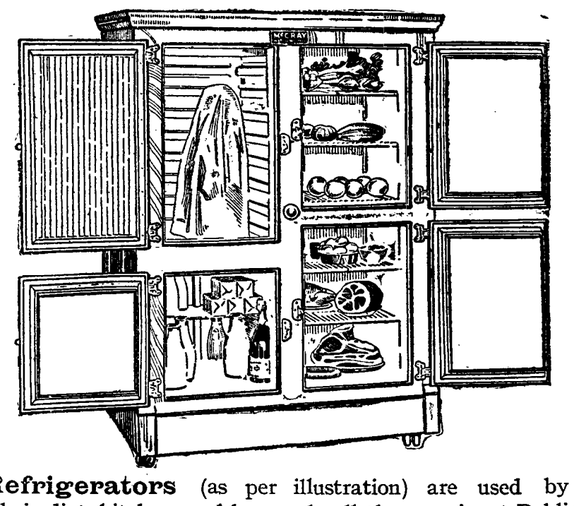

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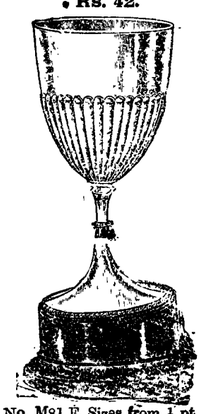

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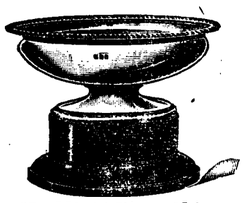

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THE STORY OF THE TELEPHONE.

A BRITISH-AMERICAN INVENTION.

From its earliest beginning, the telephone was invented and developed by men of British blood, says "The Times." No other invention has ever been more exclusively English-Scotch-Irish than the telephone. Yet, for a series of reasons that are not generally understood, the telephone service of Great Britain always has been, and is to-day, distinctly inferior, in both cheapness and efficiency, to that of Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Canada, or the United States.

Great Britain possesses less than 6 per cent. of the telephones of the world; while the United States possesses 65 per cent. In the United Kingdom there are about as many telephones as there are in the two American cities—Chicago and New York. Both as a science and as a convenience, telephony in Great Britain has lagged behind, until it has to-day not more than 40 per cent. of the development which it should rightfully possess.

No other invention was ever launched more auspiciously than the British telephone; and none came to grief so soon or so persistently. No other invention, perhaps, has ever had more reason to hope for the good will and appreciation of the British public; and none has received, in the past 37 years, so large a measure of national neglect. The whole story of this arrested development of the telephone is interesting as well as important. It is a drama, almost. It is as fine an illustration as one may find, in the commercial world, of the truth that no enterprise can prosper when unfair conditions are thrust upon it.

THE INVENTOR.

In the first place no man could be more British than Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. Bell was born in Edinburgh and educated in London. His father was Alexander Melville Bell, a man of creative brain and a most impressive facility of rhetoric. His grandfather had taught the laws of speech in London University.

In 1869, when young Bell was 22 years of age, he came to London. Here he met two distinguished men of science—Alexander J. Ellis, president of the Philological Society, and Sir Charles Wheatstone. These two men befriended Bell and gave him the suggestions which, several years later, resulted in the invention of the telephone.

To Ellis, Bell owed his knowledge of certain experiments of Helmholtz, showing that tuning-forks could be kept in vibration by the power of electro-magnets. To Sir Charles Wheatstone, Bell owed his knowledge of telegraphy and his passion for invention. Also, Bell was permitted to see, at the home of Sir Charles Wheatstone, a most ingenious talking-machine which had been contrived by Baron de Kempelin.

In 1870 Bell and his two brothers were struck down with consumption. Both brothers succumbed, and the rest of the family, driven by fear, set sail from Glasgow and took up their residence in the small Canadian town of Brantford. From here he soon went to Boston, and on March 10, 1876, he succeeded in sending spoken words along an electrified wire.

No one had ever done this before. Edison had not. Reis had not. Bell invented the telephone first and alone. His main help had come from his father, who had taught him the laws of acoustics; from Sir Charles Wheatstone, who had started him on the path of invention; from Faraday, who discovered the phenomena of magnetic induction; and from Sturgeon, who had produced the first electro-magnet.

With the single exception of Berliner, who invented a type of transmitter, all the pioneers of telephony were British. John J. Carty, greatest of all telephone engineers, was born in Ireland. Lackwood, chief protector of the Bell patents, was born in Manchester. The others bore such names as Hubbard, Sanders Blake, Watson, Forbes, Hudson, Fish, Scribner, and Barton.

Without a single exception, the men who stand to-day at the head of the Bell Telephone Companies in America are men of British stock. Witness their names—Vail, Bethell, Thayer, Kingsbury, Hall, Sunny, Bangs, and Devonshire. These are the eight men who guide the vast Bell system, with its 8,200,000 telephones, 56,000 shareholders, 200,000 employees, £200,000,000 capital, and 16,000,000 miles of wire.

INTRODUCTION IN ENGLAND.

Early in 1877 the telephone was introduced in England. It made its *debut* in a blaze of glory. It was befriended by Royalty and Science. Its first patron was Lord Kelvin, and one of its first users was Queen Victoria.

Lord Kelvin attended the first demonstration of telephony, at the Philadelphia Centennial, in 1876. He was enraptured with the new contrivance, and the impulsive Bell presented him with the original telephone instruments. These were brought to England and exhibited by Lord Kelvin before the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Bell himself addressed the Association and received a "vociferous welcome."

Soon afterwards "The Times" printed a highly appreciative leading article on the telephone. "Suddenly and quietly the whole human race is brought within speaking and hearing distance," it declared. "Scarcely anything was more desired and more impossible."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S INTEREST.

Several days later Queen Victoria expressed a desire to talk by telephone. Accordingly a wire was put up from a Downing-street office to the City house of Sir Thomas Biddulph. For an hour or longer her Majesty talked and listened by telephone to Kate Field. Miss Field sang "Kathleen Mavourneen;" and the Queen thanked her by telephone, saying she was "immensely pleased." She congratulated Bell himself, who was present, and asked if she might be permitted to buy the two telephones, whereupon Bell presented her with a pair done in ivory.

A few weeks later a wire was put up to Windsor Castle, and a tiny telephone exchange, with 10 wires, was started in London. An order for 100 telephones was sent to Boston, and so, under the most favourable auspices, the telephone service of Great Britain began.

"LEGALLY A TELEGRAPH."

Then, as suddenly as though it were a flash of lightning from a blue sky, there came an unforeseen disaster. The Postmaster-General declared that the telephone was a species of telegraph. By the Telegraph Act of 1869 the whole system of telegraphy had been made a Government monopoly. This law was passed six years before the telephone was born, but no matter. Lord Kelvin and Tyndall warned the Government that an indefensible blunder was about to be made. The telephone men protested. But the Post Office officials were resolute and insistent. Finally, Judge Stephen, of the High Court of Justice, declared that the telephone was legally a telegraph just as the first railways had been declared to be toll-roads by a Judge of a earlier generation.

As an idea the telephone was British as British as a Cunard ship. There was every natural reason why London, instead of New York, should have been the home and head-quarters of telephonic skill. No other country has more favourable conditions for telephone development than England. Its small compact area and the nearness of its cities reduce very greatly the difficulties of the telephone engineer. As the Duke of Marlborough said in 1892: "England is an ideal country for the development of the telephone."

English telephone service, under normal conditions, would have been as quick and complete as English train service and ship service. English wires and cables and switchboards, instead of American and Swedish, might have been the standard telephonic equipment of the world. Certainly there was no climate, or geographical or psychological, or temperamental reason why telephony should not have flourished and reached its highest peak of efficiency in the homeland of its greatest inventors and engineers.

As a matter of history it remains true that telephony has never yet reached the position it ought to occupy in the United Kingdom. It has no dignity and no rewards, and never can have while it is regarded as a mere matter of signals and wires.

WHAT IS TELEPHONY?

As all improvements originate in ideas, the first step towards a better telephone service in Great Britain is to establish a higher definition of telephony. Practically and scientifically, a telephone is not a telegraph. It never was and it never can be. It is as different from a telegraph as an automobile is different from a sedan chair. A telephone is a voice-carrying mechanism which, for purposes of conversation, temporarily abolishes distance. A telephone system does not carry messages. It makes possible a conversation between two separated people.

A telegraph is a crude device, using a sign language, whereby a written message is sent, by wire and by messenger, to a distant person. But a telephone system, on the contrary, abolishes all messagers and all writing and all carriers whatsoever. It places two separated people face to face, and enables them to converse as though they were in the same room.

The telephone remains the acme of all electrical marvels. No other device does so much with so little energy. No other engine operates with a breath. Nothing is simpler to operate and nothing is more difficult to comprehend. Even the inventors, who have lived with it for a third of a century, still regard it with amazement. It can be used by a child, yet it cannot be explained by any man of science or philosopher in the world.

FAILURE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE REGIME.

THE NEED FOR ADVERTISEMENT.

After 31 years the Post Office secured in 1911 a complete monopoly of telephony in the United Kingdom. For the last two and a half years it has had no competitors. It has had an opportunity to reduce rates, to "put a telephone in every home," and to develop in every way the telephonic facilities of the nation. For the past 900 days nearly we have had the Civil Service regime; with results that appear to be eminently satisfactory to the Postmaster-General, but which are not so satisfactory to the public.

According to records which have been obtained from the Post Office itself, it appears that there are now not more than 243,000 telephones in London, and not more than 480,000 in the provinces. There has been an increase of only 40,000, which is less than 6 per cent. In the whole United Kingdom there is only one telephone to every 63 people, as against one to every 10 in the United States. The Bell companies of America, in spite of their previous amazing growth, added a 6 per cent. increase last year, a total of 460,000 new stations. Evidently the British telephone service is not atoning for the losses of the past, but is still in the same relative position in the rear.

The figures as to the improvement of the telephone plant are equally unsatisfactory. The Postmaster-General announced recently that he proposed to spend £2,400,000 this year in London and the provinces. This total is not more than one-fifth of the amount that is being spent on improvements by the American Bell companies alone.

The Bell companies spent £75,626,900 in 1912 and £54,871,900 in 1913. They spent more during these two years, on improvements alone, than the value of the entire British telephone plant, lock, stock, and barrel.

LACK OF AN UNDERGROUND SYSTEM.

As yet there has been no standardization of British equipment. There are still many varieties of switchboards. There are five varieties of telephone signs in London streets; and overhead there is still an ugly and dangerous tangle of wires, cables, and cross-arms, such as existed in New York City more than 18 years ago. The marvel of underground telephony, which enables Boston to talk to Washington through a 300 mile conduit, is unknown as yet to the telephone users of Great Britain.

TELEPHONY TO BE TAUGHT.

Telephone service is naturally commercial, while the Post Office activities are not. A well-equipped telephone staff requires advertising experts and salesmen, as well as engineers and operators. The public must be taught to telephone. Neither the skill nor the courtesy required in telephony are inborn characteristics. There is no such thing as a telephone instinct. Advertisements and leaflets must be scattered broadcast, jus as they are in the promotion of all great commercial enterprises. As far back as 1883 the Lords of the Treasury decided against the use of canvassers and advertisements in the promotion of telephony. Orders were given not to push the telephone business, but to "wait for the demands of the public." Whether this order was ever rescinded or not, we cannot tell; but it is certainly true that our postal telephone department has to-day no leaflets and no advertising.

A business cannot be said to be run commercially when there is no liability for loss and non-fulfilment of contract. Such liability is essential in the sale of telephone service, as its value depends mainly upon the element of human efficiency. Under present conditions, the Postmaster-General is not liable for "any loss, delay, or damage." He is not liable for any loss because of defective telegraph service. He "accepts no responsibility for the statements contained in the advertisements" appearing in the telephone directory. He is guarded at all points from the consequences of inefficiency.

AN ILL-PAID BUSINESS.

How can he attract the best men into a business which holds out no rewards? How can he procure young men of ambition, when the best paid exchange managers in London, placed in authority over 400 or 500 employees, cannot receive more than £260 a year? How can the telephone business have any attractions, financially, to men of ability and force, when the one most highly-paid telephone official in Great Britain receives only £1,300 a year? Certainly there is no private company, comprising 24,000 employees and having a plant worth £23,000,000, which pays its head official, for a whole year's work less than the price of one cheap house or one good automobile.

As to the technical side of our telephone business, it is as poorly developed as the commercial side. There are only 90 engineers of all varieties in the whole engineering department of the Post Office. ("Whitaker's Almanac.") Compare this number with the 550 engineers and scientists who constitute the technical headquarters staff of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York.

The "engineering" work of the Post Office itself is, of course, of the simplest character. It has been aptly termed "simplicity simplified." Consequently, when the problems of the telephone are attempted to be solved from the postal standpoint, there are not likely to be any very satisfactory results. The greater problem is made subservient to the lesser.

It is not a mere accusation to say that the Civil Service regime has been a failure whenever it ventured to handle the affairs of the telegraph and the telephone. It is a matter of history and common knowledge. From a comercial point of view, the telegraph department is now, and has been persistently, bankrupt. Mr. Hobhouse recently admitted that in the last 40 years there has been piled up a deficit of £22,000,000. For every 12s. that the telegraph officials receive, they pay out 16s.

For 18 years the Post Office has had control of the long-distance lines of the telephone system. It has operated them at a loss and without giving either a quick or a complete service. In proportion to population, there are four times as many inter-city conversations in the United States as there are now in the United Kingdom.

The Civil Service regime has failed. It has not fulfilled the hopes which it encouraged. Its task, in this compact and thickly-populated land, was not insuperable. It was not even exceptionally difficult. But the failure was inevitable, for the reason that it is impossible for a Government Department, influenced unavoidably by political considerations, to run a technical business on commercial lines.

ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

As already stated telephony, as a business, was born in England in 1878. Two years later it was declared to be a species of telegraphy and placed by law under the control of the Postmaster-General. Since that time it has never had sufficient freedom to attract capital, to train experts, or to develop its facilities for the service of the public.

Instead of being the standard of the world, British telephone service has unquestionably lagged behind, usually in a half way position between French telephone service, which is lowest in efficiency, and American telephone service, which is universally admitted to be the best.

Since 1880 British telephony has never been either a free commercial business or a complete Governmental department. It has never been allowed to work out its own problems. It has had to submit to a species of dictatorship, inflicted upon it by alien or hostile forces. It has been a conquered business, treated at times with kindness and at times with severity, but always labouring under the disadvantages that arise from a condition of inferiority and subjection.

AN UNEQUAL STRUGGLE.

Plainly, the telephone was never given fair opportunity to develop. It has never had established rights that could not be called in question. It has never been fish, flesh nor fowl. It was never a fixed and complete Government monopoly, as in Germany; nor a popular and highly favoured Government Department, as in Switzerland. Those who sincerly endeavoured to befriend the telephone have been kept in a continuous attitude of self-defence. Their property and capital were seldom secure from some form of attack, and they were never able to launch out with confidence upon a compaign of development.

As for the unfortunate National Telephone Company, it lived a troubled life and died a tragic death. It was never at any time a complete, fully-equipped company such as exists in Stockholm, Copenhagen, or New York. It was never a freehold company, with a control over its own destinies. It had no monopoly and no special privileges outside of the patent rights which it had obtained by purchase. For 33 years it ran the gauntlet, battling with the Post Office, with municipal competitors and with a succession of mushroom companies that sprang up persistently. It was compelled to keep an eye on the Stock Exchange and on Parliament. Like a steamship among icebergs, it had to go slow and tack from side to side. It never had an opportunity to order "Full speed ahead."

Considering that the heads of the National Telephone Company were not experts in telephony, the progress made by the company was remarkable. It was not a popular company while it lived, and it has not received the appreciation which its services deserved. The fact is that in spite of almost intolerable conditions, the National Telephone Company created the greater part of the telephone system in Great Britain. It built up an organization of 18,000 employees, serving 561,000 subscribers, with a plant that cost more than £15,000,000. It fulfilled its obligations to the holders of its securities, paying fair dividends and ultimately returning the capital which it had secured. It prevented a confiscation of telephone property, such as took place in France; and all things considered it rendered a strikingly efficient service to the public.

COMPARATIVE PROGRESS.

In general Great Britain has not been very far behind the United States in the adoption of new telephonic ideas and apparatus. It was only one year behind in starting an Exchange; one year behind in the use of the dry core cable; six years behind in the adoption of the metallic circuit; and four years behind in the use of the central battery system. Hawes, of England, ran neck and neck with Scribner, of America, in the invention of the multiple switchboard. Jacobs, of England, and Carty, of America, simultaneously produced the first phantom circuit—a miraculous device whereby three conversations can be held at the same time over two lines. Hunnings, the Englishman, was first to suggest the use of carbon granules in transmitters; and the National Telephony Company was three years ahead of New York when it established, in London, a school for operators. Such schools are common to-day in all telephone-using countries, but the London school was first.

There is therefore every reason to believe that telephony might have reached its highest level in the United Kingdom, both as a technical profession and as a practical time-saving convenience. It fell behind, not because its promoters lacked enterprise, nor because the British public are wedded to the old slow methods of communication. It fell behind because of a persistent series of mistakes, which kept the telephone business in a helpless and impoverished condition.

In 1895 there were 86,000 telephones in use in Great Britain; and there were 800,000 telephones in use in the United States. This country, with one-half the population of the United States, had only one-ninth as much telephone service. Since then there have been 14 years of opportunity, but Great Britain is still the same relative distance behind. There has not yet come any solution of the telephone problem—nothing but the continuance of the old policy of repression and retrenchment.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Had the telephone been allowed its freedom, the history of its growth would have been divided into four periods:—

1. Experiment.—In this period there are no experts and no standards. Telephonic apparatus consists of makeshifts and adaptations. It is the period of iron wire, imperfect transmitters, grounded circuits, boy operators, peg switchboards, local batteries, and overhead lines.

2. Development.—In this period amateurs become engineers. All manner of improvements are invented. It is the period of multiple switchboards, copper wire, underground cables, metallic circuit, common battery, girl operators, and long distance lines.

3. Expansion.—In this period the engineer makes way for the sales manager. The business becomes commercial as well as technical. It is the period of advertising, private branch exchanges, call offices, measured rates, farm lines, and the promotion of the telephone habit.

4. Organization.—In this period the telephone business evolves into the nerve-system of the nation. It is fully appreciated and fully capitalized. It is managed by experts, who aim at standardization and efficiency. It is the period of speed, accuracy, and national public service.

These are the natural periods of growth as shown by the history of telephony in those countries where it has been permitted to grow. In Great Britain these periods have not been distinguishable, for the reasons that have been given in this article. There have never yet been such conditions as would permit a normal and healthy growth of telephony.

A sad accident occurred to a young European lady, named Vera Howardson at Ram Sunker Roy's Lane, Calcutta, the result, of a fall from the terrace of the house. It appears that the deceased was engaged to be married to a medical student and had gone over to her sister's house with her fiancé" to spend the day. In the evening they indulged in kite-flying, the deceased, aged 19 years, being herself an expert kite-flyer. In the excitement the deceased backed and fell over the edge of the terrace which was unprotected, a height of sixteen feet sustaining a fracture of the skull, spinal chord, thigh and arm. Death was instantaneous.

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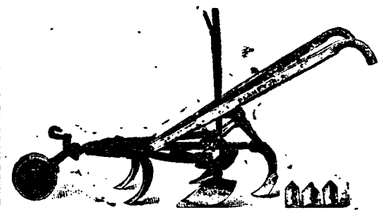

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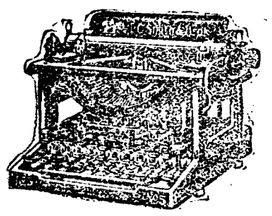

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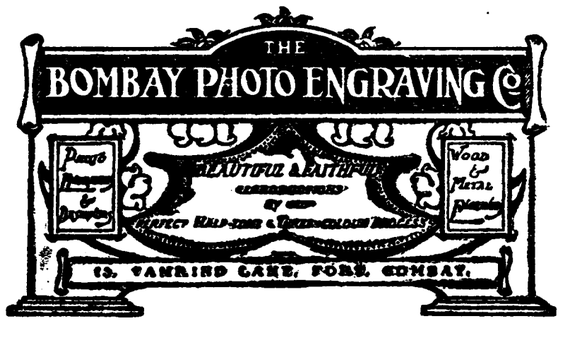

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